



*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*  
*Department of Correction*

*State House, Boston 33*

December 31, 1943

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

I respectfully submit herewith the twenty-fourth annual report of the Department of Correction.

During the year 1943, it may truthfully be said that the prisons have been operated on an "all-out" war basis. Further, the inmate response to any call - whether it involved personal sacrifice or long hours of extra work - was always most enthusiastic.

Approximately five-thousand pints of blood were donated by the inmates of the various institutions to the Red Cross Blood Bank; and at the State Farm volunteers often went to neighboring towns in order to help the towns meet their quotas. As the inmate population was decreasing, and only some three-thousand inmates all told were available for the purpose of donating blood, the results were truly extraordinary; perhaps not so, when one takes into consideration that approximately two-thirds of all inmates have sons, brothers or husbands in one branch of the armed services or another.

Farm production was materially stepped-up so that the penal institutions at least would be competing with the

housewife as little as possible for what food there was available.

Industries were on a strictly war production basis, and the contributions made all sorts of items, some of which were of a highly confidential nature, were exceptionally good. These cannot be measured in dollars and cents, as in many cases the service concerned provided all the materials and, therefore, the gross sales only meant the amount that was received for the work done by inmates. Overtime work was necessary in many cases and it was no small satisfaction that four of the five State penal institutions received the National Service Award for outstanding contributions to the war effort.

The inmates continued their willingness to subject themselves to any test that might be called for in order that others might live.

I am very glad to say that the Legislature saw fit to pass legislation allowing the Parole Board to release to the Armed Services, the Merchant Marine or directly to war industry, any man they felt was qualified and would adjust in the community, after having served a minimum of 2 1/2 years at State Prison. Of course, life men were excepted. The men so released, by and large, have made a great contribution, and the failures have been relatively few.

A special Selective Service Board did a tremendous amount of painstaking work to classify inmates for induction. Only those they felt sure would stand up were passed for consideration by the Army psychiatrists. With some Army psychiatrists there was a meeting of minds; with another who, unfortunately, handled

most of those presented for consideration, there was no meeting of minds and wholesale rejections resulted. For example, the men who volunteered for the blood substitute test in cooperation with the Scientific and Research group in Washington, with full knowledge that they were taking great risk, even unto death itself, were in many cases considered psychopathic personalities or otherwise eliminated from consideration. It should be borne in mind that Admiral Stephenson, Head Research Doctor, United States Navy, who was in charge felt these men were as brave as those who took the yellow fever test at the time of the Spanish War, and further, that all of them were due for consideration and recommended that the Governor review their cases. Some forty-eight of the sixty-four men who took the full transfusion of the blood substitute became seriously ill with an unknown disease; and one of the boys, Arthur St. Germain, died that others might live. A large majority of these men were eligible for parole consideration in the very near future and there were only four life men in the entire group. I am thankful to say that in other localities many of them have now entered one branch of the service or another, and to the best of my knowledge not one has had anything other than a creditable record with whatever branch of the service he entered.

Approximately five hundred ex-inmates of our penal institutions are now in the service, and by and large they have stood up extremely well. Of course, there have been some failures but from all information that we have available, the failures



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are no greater than those who entered the service directly from the community without any previous criminal difficulty. We can say without hesitation that approximately four hundred men in the Merchant Marine have rendered outstandingly fine service in a branch where courage and skill were required, under the most difficult circumstances. To my knowledge, no man who entered the Merchant Marine Service has failed in the performance of his duties while actively serving in the Merchant Marine. Fortunately, we had started various training schools in our prisons for this essential branch of the war effort, with the result that at least on one occasion ships were able to sail that otherwise would have been held in port; and the tonnage of the vessels that could make their regular convoy as a result of the cooperation of the Department, the Institutions, and particularly the Parole Board and the Merchant Marine officials, was not inconsiderable. These parolees made an essential contribution in getting the goods through.

The inmates continued their contributions in the way of games and other items to make the lot and morale of those in the services somewhat better. Over thirty-thousand separate items were delivered gratis, and the funds for the materials were raised by voluntary contributions to The Chaplains' Fund by large numbers of citizens.

Further, in cooperation with the Elks who provided the material, some fifty-thousand slippers will be made for wounded



~~45~~

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veterans and distributed to the Army and Navy hospitals.

By and large the inmates morale is probably the highest that it has ever been, and I am sure their willingness to cooperate in every way will mean that many of them will lead an orderly life in the future. There is no question in my mind that the opportunity for those leaving our institutions to make good is greater now than it probably ever will be at any future date. This morale has been maintained in spite of the fact that we are extremely handicapped, not only by lack of officers but by key officials going into the armed services. Shortages of officers in some cases has run as high as 50% of normal, and if it were not for the extremely high inmate morale serious difficulties would have had to have been met in some emergency fashion, possibly by calling on the State Guard or other units of the armed services for aid. As a matter of fact, quite on the contrary, the Commissioner, and at times as high as ten of the key personnel of the department and institutions, were called in in an advisory capacity and in active work in connection with the care and handling of United States Army prisoners. Thanks to the great cooperation of General Miles of the First Service Command and his staff, I am certain this work was beneficial to all concerned.

Officers in the institutions were working under extreme difficulties, as were those in the department proper, and in most cases vacations were willingly eliminated and long overtime hours were worked by many. This, in spite of the fact that most parolees were going to jobs that paid considerably more than the officers were receiving. In fact, at one time there was on my

desk a request for fifty men from our institutions, and the minimum compensation was higher than that of a Senior Correction Officer. The loyalty of the officers under these conditions has certainly been excellent.

While our inmate population was decreasing, the percentage of those under nineteen years of age at the time of admission to the institutions was rapidly increasing. It went from an average around 35% in the pre-war period to 53% in 1943, - the two previous years having been 48% and 41% respectively.

Arrests in all types of crimes continued their downward trend, with a particularly sharp drop in the arrests for drunkenness.

In many cases the various State institutions were so overloaded with war orders and so short of inmates that men were selected from various Houses of Correction and transferred to State institutions to help alleviate the manpower shortage. It is needless to say that the men so transferred from nearly complete idleness, as is the case in most of the County institutions, to active war work had a distinctly constructive and therapeutic effect on the individual.

Although the end of the World War is not anticipated in the immediate future, plans for the postwar period in reference to building requirements and improvements are being made.

I am convinced after my many years of service as Commissioner of Correction that the greatest step forward may be made by attracting to the department quality personnel, and once this



quality personnel is attracted initially they must have the opportunities for promotion in the future to make work in the correctional field a life endeavor.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur T. Lyman  
Commissioner of Correction

C.

## STATE PRISON

Boston (P. O. Charlestown, Mass.)

## WARDEN'S REPORT

December 31, 1943

To the Commissioner of Correction:

I have the honor to submit to you the 138th annual report of the Massachusetts State Prison for the year ending December 31, 1943.

The average daily population for the year was 685. The inmate population today, December 31st, is 643. This low count is due to the policy of transferring inmates from here to the State Prison Colony and to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

There were no escapes during the year.

The general upkeep of the prison has been maintained. No extensive repairs have been made due to restrictions on materials because of war conditions. The only major replacement during the year was that of the hot water tank which supplies the hot water for the Laundry and the inmate bathing. This work was completed October 23, 1943 at a cost of \$648.74.

During the year the inmate body set a splendid record for blood donations to the Blood Bank of the American Red Cross. ( See Medical Report for figures on donations. )

In the Third War Loan Drive held in September in which prisons all over the country participated, the inmates of this institution oversubscribed the quota set for them.



As a result of the whole-hearted support of the inmate body in behalf of the war effort, in September, the War Production Board selected the Massachusetts State Prison as worthy of the "NS" (National Service) pennant.)

During the past year, 19 of our employees have entered the armed services. With the turnover in personnel because of entrance into the armed services and resignations to take other positions, we have been very fortunate in making replacements and good order has been maintained throughout the year. I wish to mention particularly that our Assistant Deputy, John E. Pendergast, who has been associated with the prison for 29 years, was retired in September, having reached the age of retirement. We regret losing a man with his years of penal experience.

#### CASE WORK

The staff of the Personnel Department is greatly depleted, but those workers who have remained have put forth every effort to carry the extra case work load devolving upon each. Although our standards of thoroughness have had to be modified somewhat, essential information is available in our files on all but the most recently committed cases.

The sincere spirit of cooperation on the part of the police, probation officers, and social agencies has made it possible for us to secure much information by correspondence which in the past would have been secured by visits. This help is doubly appreciated since it is realized that these departments, also, are working under the handicap of inadequate staffs.

The Personnel Department is confining its attention to the securing of information and writing of case summaries on each man sentenced to the prison, i. e., data concerning his criminal activ-

ities (present and past), his general personal history, and his family status.

No research or other special projects have been undertaken during the current year. A wealth of material is accumulating in our files which may sometime be reviewed with profit by some accredited student of sociology and criminology.

#### INDUSTRIES

The prison industries during the calendar year 1943 have been operated in a considerably restricted and curtailed capacity.

Difficulty in obtaining raw materials have in some cases caused the entire temporary discontinuance of production. The Underwear Department has been unable to obtain yarn and for this reason production completely stopped on underwear. Slight relief was obtained by virtue of a contract with the United States Navy for mattress covers which somewhat relieved the idleness in this particular department.

Every effort has been directed to obtain material and government contracts to overcome idleness with varying degrees of success. It is hoped that 1944 will see the industries again operating to more nearly a full capacity, although the products will undoubtedly be in many cases of a different nature than that formerly manufactured.

To attempt to enumerate the many factors responsible for the conditions existing in 1943 would entail lengthy discussion which space does not permit. Suffice to say that the war is the basis of our difficulties.

We were unfortunate in having equipment and physical conditions which did not lend themselves readily to conversion; and restrictions on use and obtaining of raw materials have made idleness inevitable.



## RELIGIOUS WORK

The year was very successful in the work of the Chaplains for the men of the institution. As in the past the services took place under the direction of the Protestant, Jewish and Catholic Chaplains.

The Brotherhood meeting was one of the outstanding events of the year. All Chaplains took part in this community ceremony and addressed the inmates concerning the significance of the occasion.

During the year, interviews occurred as usual and the inmates were given an opportunity regularly to visit their Chaplains for counsel and direction of one sort or other.

In June a triple execution occurred. Three men were electrocuted and for a long period previous to their death, received the attention of their Chaplain.

## EDUCATIONAL WORK

It is with great pleasure that I report that our school has enjoyed a most interesting year; a year which has witnessed the correlation of the war effort with our regular scholastic work; a year in which our students have been keyed up in their endeavors to fit themselves mentally to be of service to their country during these days of distress.

The interest in things educational has greatly increased this year, and with present world conditions acting as the stimuli our school has enjoyed a most successful year.

## MEDICAL

We are able to report that the general health of the inmate population during the past year has continued to be exceptionally good.

Typhoid immunization of all new men committed to the institution, has been a regular routine procedure during the year.

The Red Cross Mobile Unit for blood donors has visited this institution three times: in May, August and October, collecting 704 pints of blood this year. Since their first visit here in August, 1942, there have been 1,412 volunteers, minus 33 rejections, making a grand total of 1,379. It is gratifying to note the continued high percentage of blood donors, and I sincerely hope that it will continue as long as needed.

The following is the Hospital Report for the year ending December 31, 1943:

Medical cases admitted to Hospital during year.....	104
Surgical cases admitted to Hospital during year.....	13
Mental cases admitted to Hospital during the year.....	25
Total number of cases admitted during year.....	142
Surgical cases treated but not admitted during year.....	224
Number of days residence in Hospital during year.....	710
Number of patients on Doctor's morning line during year.....	2,470
Patients treated in Out-Patient Department	
Excluding Doctor's line.....	2,059
Total number treated or examined during year.....	8,016
Days excused from work for convalescence during year.....	268
Cases transferred to Bridgewater State Hospital.....	13
Cases transferred to Bridgewater State Infirmary.....	6
Medical and surgical transfers to State Prison Colony Hospital.....	12
Transfers to Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment.....	1
Sputum series taken during year... ..	7
Medical examinations for men entering prison during year.....	339
Number of X-rays taken during the year.....	746
Number of Violet Ray treatments during the year.....	446
Lumbar punctures given during the year.....	1
Proctoscopic examinations given during the year.....	20
Electrocutions during year (See below).....	3
Patients in Hospital at midnight, December 31, 1943.....	0
Executions: R. H. G. June 25, 1943	
D. M. June 25, 1943	
J. E. S. June 25, 1943	

Venereal Diseases:

Hinton blood tests taken during year.....	414
New cases with positive Hinton during year.....	23
Cases with positive Hinton during year..(treated).....	303
Bismuth-Sal-in-oil injections given during year.....	466
Mapharsen injections given during year.....	367



Cases with positive Hinton on January 1, 1943.....	29
Cases with positive Hinton December 31, 1943.....	26
Cases transferred with positive Hinton.....	8
Positive Hinton cases released during 1943.....	2
Reversals from positive to negative Hinton.....	12
Neisser tests made during year.....	22
Cases with positive Neisser during year.....	10
Neisser positive cases in prison on January 1, 1943.....	1
Cases under treatment during year.....	5
Neisser cases transferred during year.....	1
Urethral irrigations given during year.....	1
Prostate massages given during year.....	2

#### Typhoid Immunization:

Cases treated during year (cases treated in series of three)....	370
Urinalysis made during year.....	44

#### DENTAL REPORT

During the year 1943, the dental clinic was under the supervision of Dr. S. Irving Copen, until September. Dr. Copen was forced to take a leave of absence due to illness, and Dr. John B. Lombard was appointed to assume direction. The clinic was visited by 1,877 inmates during the year.

This figure shows that the inmate population in general took advantage of our facilities and we find genuine satisfaction in the fact that we were able to assist them in many ways toward the preservation of a health oral condition. Many men needed replacements which were furnished. The oral condition of the population, is very good. An itemized summary of clinical activities is submitted herewith:

Full upper dentures made.....	25
Full lower dentures made.....	16
Partial upper dentures made.....	13
Partial lower dentures made.....	14
Dentures relined.....	6
Dentures repaired (upper and lower).....	48
Crowns repaired.....	6
Steele facings.....	11
Extractions.....	347
Amalgam fillings inserted.....	103

Porcelain fillings .....	69
Zincoxide eugenol fillings.....	227
Cement fillings.....	107
Miscellaneous treatments.....	330
New men examined.....	280
Alveolectomies.....	6
Apicectomies.....	2
Scalings and prophylaxis.....	267
Total attendance.....	1,377

In closing, I wish to express my gratitude to the employees of this institution for their cooperation during the past year; to you, sir, and your staff, my appreciation for the support and assistance I have received and for your sincere interest in our problems. I also wish to express my thanks to the Parole Board and their staff for their cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

Francis J. W. Lanagan  
Warden

C.

STATE PRISON COLONY  
Norfolk, Mass.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

December 31, 1943

To the Commissioner of Correction:

I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the administration of the State Prison Colony at Norfolk for the year ending December 31, 1943.

The outstanding events of the past year have been the additional loss of experienced, permanent employees to the armed forces; the unprecedented amount of work reviewing and preparing cases made eligible for war release consideration by the provisions of Chapter 222 of the Acts of 1943, more fully discussed under the report of the Case Work Department and the recognition, by the Federal Government, of the war production record of the Industrial Department, as evidenced by the presentation to the institution of the National Service Flag.

Superintendent Maurice N. Winslow was granted a leave of absence from March 8 to July 8, 1943, to act as advisor to the Chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance in furthering a program of co-ordinating the farm production program of state institutions. During this period the writer was appointed Acting Superintendent.

After a brief return to duties as Superintendent, Mr. Winslow, on August 28, 1943, joined the armed forces (Allied Military Government.) Upon his departure the writer was appointed Superintendent.



During the year 11 permanent employees were granted military leaves of absence. The loss of permanent employees to the armed forces has continued since February 1941 and at the present time there are 42 permanent employees serving the country.

To relieve this serious situation the Department, during the latter part of the year, obtained deferment in draft status until July 1, 1944, of 26 permanent employees who otherwise would probably have been inducted. We hope this deferment will be extended.

While the system of overtime work by permanent employees, the appointment of temporary men and the working of permanent employees during their vacation periods, helped to relieve the personnel shortage, the institution will continue to experience the problem of shortage and inexperience.

We reluctantly recommend, therefore, that employees in the Custodial and House Officer Divisions again work during their vacation periods and be compensated therefor, but we further recommend that these employees be granted one week's vacation with pay, because these employees, after two years of steady work under trying conditions, should receive at least this period of rest and change.

We further recommend that caution be exercised in the transfer of inmates to this open-dormitory institution, as the transfer of a "fast group" and an unusual number with warrants has made our work difficult.

On April 30, 1943, Chapter 222 of the Acts of 1943 became effective and by its provisions some 250 inmates at this

institution immediately became eligible for release consideration. As more fully discussed in the report of the Case Work Department, our work in preparing this unusual number of cases for special, as well as regular consideration, has been made difficult because of insufficient data on men transferred to this institution, due to personnel loss at State Prison and Massachusetts Reformatory, and this experience has again demonstrated the value and necessity of accurate, comprehensive, and up-to-date case histories, not only for parole requirements, but also for institutional and departmental needs.

On September 9, 1943, former Warden Lewis E. Lawss, with the approval of the Chairman of the War Production Board, presented to Superintendent John J. O'Brien the National Service Flag, in recognition of excellence in the production of war material. This presentation was made at a ceremony held in the Assembly Hall, attended by the Commissioner of Correction, officials of the State, and members of the staff and inmate groups.

Direct inmate contributions to the War Effort have included attendance at Red Cross First Aid Classes; donations to the Red Cross blood bank and the purchase of approximately \$13,000 worth of war bonds and stamps.

#### SELECTED POPULATION STATISTICS

Inmate population count at the beginning of the year was 715; at the end of the year it was 633. The average daily population was 718.6. The highest daily count was 716 in May and the lowest was 631 in December.

During the year:-

210 transferred from State Prison (a decrease of 48 from last yr.  
115 transferred from Massachusetts Reformatory (a decrease of 2).  
84 transferred from State Farm (a decrease of 493).

146 transferred from Jails and Houses of Correction  
(an increase of 91).

2 returned from escape.

2 pardoned.

17 discharged at expiration of maximum sentence date

20 given Good Conduct Releases

360 released on parole permits (an increase of 65 from last year

129 given Conditional Releases (drunk commitments)  
(a decrease of 407 from last year).

32 transferred to State Prison

32 transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory

13 transferred to State Farm

37 transferred to Jails and Houses of Correction

An average of 1.53% of inmates were reported for infractions of prison regulations each month and .83% were given lock-ups. Last year the figures were 1.32 and .78 respectively.

On December 31, 1943 the population figure of 633, is assigned as follows: Industries 270 or 42.7%; Maintenance 325 or 51.3%; School 14 or 2.2%, and Hospital 21 or 3.4%. There were two inmates in quarters, unavailable for work and 1 in solitary confinement.

The inmates allocated to Industries will be found sub-classified in the section devoted to Industries and those assigned to Maintenance are sub-classified in the following section.

\*NOTE: For complete figures regarding the movement of population of the State Prison Colony see table of the Commissioner's Annual Report entitled "Statistics on Movement of Population".



MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

The 51.3% of the inmates assigned to maintenance at the end of the year are sub-classified as follows:

Farmers	57	Print Shop	7
Housemen & Janitors	46	Construction	7
Kitchen	43	Educational Dept.	6
Laundry	30	Barbers	5
Maintenance Repairs	32	Powerhouse	25
Medical Dept.	27	Miscellaneous	<u>40</u>
		Total	325

Farm

The total production for the year was valued at \$53,812.96 of which \$36,641.69 was transferred to the Store House. We also produced 33% of the food consumed at the institution and in addition to supplying our own requirements of milk, we sold 114,208 pounds of milk, valued at \$5710.40, to the State Prison at Charles-town.

In the spring a meeting was called by the Purchasing Agent and Agricultural Coordinator with the institution heads and plans were laid, due to wartime conditions, for the expansion ~~of farm~~ of farm activities to compensate for dwindling food supplies available to State institutions in the open market. The capacity of our poultry plant was doubled, garden acreage was increased by approximately twenty-five percent, our flock of pigs increased by seventy-five (75), more potatoes were planted, more milk was produced, with the surplus being shipped to State Prison. The administration has tried to make available as many inmates as possible for farm work.

We continue to provide laundry services for Pondville Hospital and the income from this source during the year was \$8,092.92.

Approximately 4,800 gross tons of bituminous coal were shipped to Highland Lake station and were unloaded by inmate labor and transported in our trucks to the institution. Due to government limitations we have only enough coal for current needs.

Due also to government limitations and restrictions in purchasing, the maintenance of the buildings and equipment at this institution was limited to ordinary repairs with a minimum of critical materials being used. No new work was undertaken in 1943.

A request was made in the 1944 budget for a change in the Power Plant from Grade B to Grade A rating. This was approved and a reallocation in the positions of the engineers will be made as soon as they have qualified with the Board of Examiners and obtained higher licenses.

The weekly gross per capita cost per inmate for the fiscal year was \$12.50 as compared with \$13.15 for the preceding year.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

The productive divisions of the industries department remain unchanged in designation. They include Clothing, Concrete Products, Brush, Mattress, Metal Products, and Tobacco Divisions. The functional operations of management, accounting, receiving, storing and shipping continue as formerly.

The total number of inmates employed in the industrial department at the close of the calendar year is 270. The average number employed during the year was 272. Last year's average was 295.

The administrative functions of the industrial department continue with unchanged personnel for the second successive year.

In addition to 3 civilian office employees, 6 inmates are in various clerical capacities in the industries factory office.

It seems unnecessary to continue the tabulation of previous reports to show the superiority of weekly "spot" inventory checks over the former complete quarterly inventory system. It may be reported, however, that the total of plus and minus inventory adjustments required during the year for both raw materials and finished goods was less than .3 of 1 per cent of the average value of inventory. This compares favorably with the 7.3 per cent total adjustments in 1937, the last year of the old quarterly inventory system.

The value of sales by the Industries for the year decreased approximately 2.7 per cent from last year's sales. About 25 per cent of the total sales of the year were for defense orders. Sales for defense orders should improve during 1944 due to our ability to serve as sub-contractors as well as prime contractors, a condition resulting from the promulgation of Executive Order No. 62 by His Excellency The Governor, in October 1943.

Discussion of the various divisions follows:

#### Clothing Division

This division has added 3,400 square feet of floor space for the purpose of setting up a hat shop for the manufacture of Navy white hats. A contract for the manufacture of 100,000 such hats has been awarded to us as a trial order with the agreement that if we can reproduce the hats in a satisfactory manner as to quality and quantity, the order will be extended for from 300,000 to 500,000 hats. Machinery has been ordered and production of hats should begin about March 1, 1944.

If business shows indications of continuing as in the past, it will probably be necessary to request an additional Industrial



Instructor for the Clothing Shop on a permanent basis.

At the end of the year there were 86 inmates employed in the Clothing Division. The average number for the year was 86. Last year's average was 79. The value of sales decreased 8.2 per cent from last year.

#### Concrete Products Division

This division occupies the same location and floor space as formerly. No new products or equipment have been added during the year.

At the end of the year there were 30 inmates employed in the Concrete Division and the average number for the year was 34. Last year's average was 39.

The value of sales for the year decreased approximately 65.9 per cent from last year, which decrease is strictly of war causation and there appears to be no relief in sight until general road and highway construction and reconstruction is again undertaken. However, inasmuch as our stocks of finished goods in this division are reasonably high with respect to sales prospects, it is our intention to attempt to secure some sort of defense work for this shop. If this can be accomplished, it will permit utilization of the large floor space and the shop personnel for valuable work contributing to the war effort.

#### Mattress Division

The division occupies the same location and floor space as last year.

Approximately 325,000 gas mask cartons have been made in this shop for Chemical Warfare Service, U.S. Army. Venetian blinds and various canvas and mattress orders have been filled for Army and Navy procurement agencies. At the date of this report we are

negotiating to do sub-contract work on hatch covers or tarpaulins for the U. S. Maritime Commission. These are large covers, 25 feet by 40 feet, of heavy waterproof duck and if our negotiations are successful, they will tax our canvas sewing resources.

At the end of the year there were 25 inmates employed in the mattresses division and the average for the year was 22. Last year's average was 27. The value of sales increased approximately 9.6 per cent from last year.

#### Metal Products Division

This division occupies the same location and floor spaces as formerly. The Industrial Instructor was promoted to Industrial Shop Manager, in which capacity he heads the entire metal products division. A provisional Industrial Instructor was employed to fill a vacancy caused by death and this Instructor was assigned to Metal #2 Shop. A temporary Industrial Instructor was employed for the duration of the Navy electrical box contract and was assigned to the final assembly and testing phases of this contract.

The contract for 10,000 electrical boxes for the U. S. Navy was successfully completed during the year and a letter of thanks was received from officials at Portsmouth Navy Yard for our performance and completion of this contract. Many other defense orders were completed in the metal shops during the year. Noteworthy were those for the construction and erection of 5 prison cells for Camp Myles Standish; 2,000 coal buckets and porcelain enameled smoke stacks and galvanized steel smoke pipes for various army camps. The porcelain enameled stacks were experimental in nature, being worked out between State Prison Colony Industries and the Post Engineer's Office at Camp Edwards. This experimental work is continuing and



will probably lead to very large orders when all of the "bugs" are eliminated.

During the year we have been operating under the Controlled Materials Plan and have secured satisfactory allotments of materials for the manufacture of ash cans, garbage cans, water pails and steel beds. In this way we are recognized as a manufacturing unit and sufficient materials assured us to perform our normal work.

At the end of the year there were 50 inmates employed in the Metal Products Division and the average for the year was 62. Last year's average was 70. The value of sales increased 24 per cent over last year.

#### Brush Division

While in the same general location, this division has been moved to the end of the building to make way for the new hat shop of the Clothing Division. The floor space occupied by the Brush Division remains unchanged.

No new products or equipment have been added during the year. A few sales have been made of standard products to Army camps and a special job of refilling large rotary power sweeper brooms for Grenier Field, Manchester, N. H., was done during the year.

At the end of the year there were 40 inmates employed in the Brush Division and the average for the year was 36. Last year's average was 37. The value of sales increased 19 per cent over last year.

#### Tobacco Division

This division occupies the same location and floor space as last year. No new equipment or products were added during the year.

At the end of the year there were 23 inmates employed in the Tobacco Division and the average for the year was 23. Last year's average was 28. Value of sales increased 5.2 per cent over last year.

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In connection with some of our defense contracts which required higher rates of production than were normal to prison industries, we found it necessary to set up special training classes. A case in point is the electric welding class. This was established to train welders for the production of electrical enclosures of which we made 10,000 for the Navy Department. Inmate instructors were assigned and the first classes were conducted in the evening, on the inmates own time. Supervision was afforded by Metal Shop Instructors who were working overtime on the contract. Inmates from several parts of the institution (not from the shops only) attended the classes and then worked nights and Saturdays on the shop work. Their cooperation was splendid and caused us to determine to continue the classes.

We gave special instructions to inmates in heavy canvas stitching and in sheet metal shop practice. Spot welding instruction was given in class form to train spot welders for the Navy electrical box job.

During 1943 two inmates were placed in positions as spot welders, four as electric welders, three as sheet metal workers and three as canvas stitchers as a direct result of their training in our classes and subsequent shop practice.

Unless some reason for discontinuing this "special skill" instruction appears, it is our intention to continue it into 1944.

#### EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

##### School

Elementary and Americanization classes only are being carried on during the war years. Two inmate teachers conduct classes with an enrollment averaging twelve men. The program for these classes, which continue throughout the year, consists of English



26

Reading (involving History and Civics)  
Arithmetic  
Spelling  
Penmanship  
Library

Basic English was introduced this year as an aid to the students, who are predominantly foreign-born.

#### First Aid Class

Two classes in first aid were conducted by outside instructors supplied by the local Red Cross. The first group, in February, comprised 45 men of whom all but 1 received certificates.

In December a second class of sixteen members who had participated in the previous classes, took the advanced course and received certificates.

The value of this program was demonstrated when an inmate in one of the shops was injured and another inmate who had attended first aid class applied an arm tourniquet.

#### Correspondence Courses

During the year 148 men were pursuing correspondence courses with the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education. 9 men were working on poultry courses with Massachusetts State College, and 6 in animal husbandry with Pennsylvania State College.

260 new courses were started during the year and 1,450 assignments (lessons) were turned in for correction. 102 courses were completed and 24 dropped.

12 men were enrolled in the high school equivalence program; 1 complete the work and is soon to receive his high school equivalence certificate.

#### Avocations

Men with permission to do avocational work in their units averaged about 320 (38 of these being at the Farm Colony).

An evening manual training class under the direction of a part-time employee had an average enrollment of 10.



Sales at the Gate House store totaled \$16,531.51, an increase of \$3,058.91 over the figure of 1942. In addition, there is the value of articles sold among the inmates or sent out to families and friends. The amount of \$16,515.67 declared valuation was totaled for items going out by mail or visit. Another indication of the extent of avocational work going on here is found in the fact that over 3,400 bundles, containing in most instances avocational material, were received inside the wall.

The making of penny novelties, a lucrative activity of considerable proportions, was discontinued in September for administrative reasons.

In September the evening manual training class took up the study of mechanical drawing and production illustrating. 19 men started and 14 completed the course. The results were considered satisfactory.

Interest in the garden project drew 395 participants of which 30 were in partnership. 323 plots were used inside the wall, 42 at the Farm Colony.

The Community Loan Fund, established by private donations, to aid men in starting avocational work has a balance of \$42.92. 5 loans were made during the year.

### Library

Total number of volumes in the library is 7,951.

Total circulation for the year was 32,374 titles, of which 5,654 were at the Farm Colony. Inside the wall fiction accounted for 18,053, non-fiction 8,616, and foreign 55. There were 17,784 borrowers, an average of about 30 books per man. 1,200 books were sent out to the Farm Colony in lots of 100 a month, and 20 books a week were sent to the Hospital. 278 new books were added to the library.

The inmate council voted an appropriation of \$300.00 for the purchase of books.

Starting in January, illustrative picture sets were borrowed for the library from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. These sets are of educational value built around the thought "reconstructing the past". They are borrowed bi-weekly and have proved of considerable interest to many of the inmates.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The general health situation in the State Prison Colony has remained satisfactory. There has not been any major epidemic except the usual run of colds in the spring and fall. One case of epidemic meningitis occurred in August 1943, necessitating a short period of quarantine in one unit and in the hospital. In September 1943 the Department of Public Health in Boston sent a mobile T. B. unit for mass examination of our population. The whole inmate body and the majority of the employees were examined; no case of active T. B. was found on this occasion. This favorable test may reflect the advantage of the routine fluoroscopic examination of each single inmate transferred to State Prison Colony, which has been practised for the last three years.

The comparison of this year's statistics with the one of 1942 fails to reveal any striking changes in the number of the average daily census in the hospital or in the average hospital days per case.

There have been five deaths (one employee among them); two autopsies were performed.

The professional staff has undergone several changes. A new senior physician took charge on June 1, 1943. The position of Assistant Physician has been permanently filled since August 16, 1943. From September 20, 1943, because of illness of the Senior Physician, the hospital was left with one physician for several months.

The number of female nurses (day) has fluctuated slightly but has been complete most of the time. The situation on the night shift (male) has been precarious. Instead of the normal complement of four male nurses, there were only two for a seven month period and one for a five month period.



COMMUNITY SERVICE DEPARTMENT

This department has continued to supervise inmate council activities and provide for community as outlined in previous Annual Reports.

Inmate Council

Of the 131 bills passed by the inmate council during the year, 90 were approved by the staff. The expenditure of \$1,573.39 for various community activities was also approved.

Stores

The past year was the busiest in the store history. Net profits increased \$1,155.80 over the preceding year and this provided the Undistributed Store Profits, from which community activities are financed, with \$900.51 more than the preceding year.

The causes of this increase may be attributed to the fact that inmates had more money to spend on personal needs, obtained either from visitors or from profits earned thru unusual volume of sales of avocational articles. This, in turn, reflects the improved financial standings of inmate families and friends due largely to war employment.

Because of the congestion at the store on Saturday mornings, one dormitory, with staff approval, was allowed to "shop" on Friday evening. This system has apparently been successful.

The staff approved various additions to the Basic Store List as substitutes for items unobtainable because of shortage or rationing.

During the year the insurance reserve was increased \$300 and the average inventory, because of order and transportation difficulties, was increased \$200.

## Athletics

In April it was voted to suspend the Inside "First Team" activities for the duration of the war. The staff approved this vote with the amendment that no games with outside teams be played for the duration of the war.

A Unit League Schedule was operated throughout the summer and a few games between groups were played.

In August a cigarette drive for the Buddies' Club was conducted in conjunction with one such special game and 20,000 cigarettes were donated.

No football games with outside teams were possible because of war conditions and inmate activity was confined to "tag" football between pick-up teams.

The Gymnasium was open two days a week from December 1942 to February 1943. Of the 54 inmates approved for participation an average of 19 attended.

Handball proved to be a popular sport throughout the year and special tournaments were held on Memorial Day and July 4th.

Horseshoes were played most of the year and two tournaments were held.

Soccer was played throughout the season between inmate "pick-up" teams.

Softball and Volley ball did not attract enough inmates and there was little or no activity in these sports.

One boxing and wrestling match was held on Memorial Day. The Labor Day match was called off because of lack of interest.

Two field days, consisting of track and field events, were held on July 4th and Labor Day.

## Entertainment

Moving picture shows were the only entertainment this past year and several extra shows were approved by the staff in addition to the regular schedule.

## Music

Inmate activity under this heading consisted, as heretofore, in two choirs, one of which was beset with lack of interest, and a First and Second Orchestra. About 12 inmates on an average attended rehearsals of each orchestra.

## Religion

Catholic, Protestant and Christian Science services were conducted each week throughout the year. Jewish Services were held monthly and special services on three occasions. One Salvation Army service and one Greek and one Russian service were held during the year.

## Printing

The Print Shop, a Community Service activity, produced the following:

For the State - 112 printed forms, 488,000 impressions.

For outside - 3 printed forms, 2,150 impressions.

For the State - 11 Multigraphed forms, 11,065 impressions.

For the outside - 4 Multigraphed forms, 1,250 impressions.

"The Colony", the inmate publication, had 24 issues, an average of 650 copies each issue. In November 1943 it was decided to cut the size of the paper to 7" x 10" beginning with the issue of January 1, 1944.

Receipts from "The Colony" were \$232.80; expenditures were \$255.23.

## Debating

An average of 21 inmates attended the sessions of the debating group from January to April. Two debates with outside teams were



held in the Assembly Hall, Boston College on January 17, 1943 and Boston University on March 28, 1943. The fall sessions of the group began in November and 23 inmates attended. No debates with outside teams were scheduled until 1944.

### CASE WORK DEPARTMENT

#### Diagnostic Division

Due to the large number of cases at State Prison Colony in June 1939 with inadequate source data, a retrenchment policy was adopted whereby case history preparation as a service to the Parole Board was curtailed in order to allow time for prompt and complete investigation of both new and old commitments and more careful attention to State Prison Colony transfers so that institution officials would have complete data readily available on all inmates.

It required until May 1941 to catch up with the "log jam" of inadequately investigated cases but it was well worth the effort from an institutional and departmental viewpoint. Especially in regard to reviewing cases this past year for Cleary Act consideration and for Army induction by the Department of Correction Special Panel Board did this policy prove of value.

The Cleary Act (Acts of 1943, Chapter 222) became official on April 30, 1943. During the year 97 inmates were considered for release under the provisions of this act and 23 men released to the Merchant Marine Service, 17 to the U. S. Army and 34 to Defense work.

A total of 250 inmates, 18 to 38 years of age, were reviewed and brief summaries prepared for consideration by the Special Panel Board. The Army Induction Board processed 44 of these men and accepted 17.

The Blood Plasma experiment was started in June 1942 by the Harvard Medical School, U. S. Navy, and the U. S. Medical Research Committee. 222 inmates volunteered to take part in the experiment

and 64 men participated before the experiment was abruptly stopped because of the unexpected number of reactors and the death of one inmate.

However, 186 of the Plasma men were eligible for consideration by the Parole Board under the provisions of the Cleary Act. Of the participants, 28 men were considered specially and 29 saw the Parole Board in regular order; 49 participants were paroled; 3 pardoned; 1 posthumously, and 1 lifer was granted commutation. 54 volunteers were specially considered by the Board and 75 saw the Parole Board in regular parole order; 101 volunteers were paroled and 1 received a commutation.

At some time or other during the year, practically all folder material on all men at the Colony was reviewed for the above purposes.

The over-all picture revealed that once again, due to personnel losses at State Prison and Massachusetts Reformatory, insufficient data was being received on men transferred to the Colony to meet all institutional, departmental and parole requirements. It was thus necessary to assign one of four workers to spend his entire time reviewing cases for missing data and compiling complete criminal records.

With one other worker spending his entire time on parole work, the preparation of social case summaries, and complete parole summaries and improvement of institutional histories, etc., has been neglected and will react to the detriment of the institution and the department in time to come.

Though the population steadily decreased during 1943, the proportion of inmates inimical to an open dormitory type institution increased, making the necessity of gathering adequate information more vital than ever for use by the administrative officials of the institution.



At the present time the population of the several institutions is lower than it has been for a number of years. In view of this, it appears an opportune time to once again evaluate the several case work departments and arrive at a permanent assignment of duties whereby the specific needs of each institution can be best served. Then, when adequate personnel is once again available, a plan can be put into effect and adhered to so that periodic "log-jams" will not occur.

Because it is a dormitory-type institution, the Colony obviously requires complete pre-institutional data on its inmates for even such routine decisions as farm transfers, work placements and school assignments.

Hence any reassignment of duties must consider this factor.

Despite mentioned shortcomings, the division forwarded 249 complete criminal records, 271 face sheets and 11 case histories to the Department of Correction, and the parole worker prepared parole summaries or supplements on 319 men.

During the year the policy of transferring men from Houses of Correction and State Farm to the Colony on a regular transfer basis was instigated. It became necessary under this policy for the division to do all required investigation such as obtaining official versions, registering with Massachusetts Board of Probation, obtaining initial interviews, etc., on 104 men so that satisfactory parole summaries could be prepared and so that the custodial risks could be quartered properly.

A total of 66 men was received from the State Farm and 108 men were received from Houses of Correction on a permanent transfer basis during the year. Because these men were serving short drunk terms or short terms for misdemeanors, the recidivism rate among them was very high and this factor should be borne in mind when the recidivism rate for the Colony is determined.



House Officer Division

With the enlistment of the Superintendent in the armed forces, many temporary changes in ranking officers were necessary. The Assistant Deputy in charge of casework, was promoted to Deputy; the Principal Correction Officer in Charge of Education, to Assistant Deputy; and other Principal Correction Officers were reallocated to remedy these changes. With the entrance of five men into the armed services and three cases of prolonged sickness, the division became lacking in experienced men both from the prison viewpoint and the casework angle. Four men were transferred to the House Officer Division from the Custodial Division and one officer returned from the service.

One House Officer transferred to State Prison. Another was sent to Massachusetts Agricultural College to learn canning and subsequently took charge of this project for the season. Another severed connections to assume the duties of Parole Officer, necessitating also a reallocation of the psychiatric social workers.

The passage of the Cleary Bill made necessary a greater effort on the part of the House Officers to include in the institutional histories substantial data of a qualitative nature for the Parole Board and the Special Panel Induction Board.

We were unable to grant vacation time to any House Officers this year but they were reimbursed financially. We were able to grant vacations to the diagnostic division with everybody cooperating. House Officers have taken a large part in the overtime schedule to fill irreplaceable vacancies in the Custodial Department and it apparently worked out well. The House Officer Division as well as other Divisions merit commendation for cooperating in every way during these trying times.

Family Welfare Division

On May 1, 1943, a change in the personnel of this division occurred as the result of the re-assignment of the Senior Officer in Charge of Family Welfare to the position of Psychiatric Worker and the re-assignment of the present incumbent from the House Officer Division.

The improved economic conditions outside has made it possible for inmates to secure employment upon release and for employment to be found for those inmates who needed it, much more quickly than in normal times. The improved financial condition of inmates' families has correspondingly decreased the number of requests by inmates for assistance in obtaining aid or increase of aid for their families.

This Division has been active in 23 tuberculosis cases, an increase of 9 from last year. Of these, 12 were released to sanatoriums; 5 were transferred to original institutions; 2 died at State Prison Colony; 2 were released from State Prison Colony; 1 case remained at the State Prison Colony after the end of the year, and 1 case, previously released, continued active as the result of correspondence on the question of settlement. Of those released to sanatoriums, 5 subsequently absconded from their sanatorial placements, in most cases very soon after admittance. Those cases for which sanatorial placements were obtained were transported by State Prison Colony, except 2 cases for which ambulances were provided, one by the Veterans' Administration and one by the city of Boston.

These active tuberculosis cases, which are covered by the provisions of Chapter 111, section 121 of the General Laws, have always presented a difficult problem at this institution. Once their sentence has expired their status changes from that of an inmate serving a sentence to that of a patient under quarantine. If they remain here because sanatorial placement cannot be obtained, they frequently become a disturbing factor in the ward and the institution is handicapped in dealing with such cases because of the "patient" status.

It would seem advisable, in our opinion, to again seek legislation providing for the transfer of such case, upon expiration of sentence, to Tewksbury State Hospital, where their settlement status could be determined and if found to have a settlement, to further



provide that the city or town of settlement accept such cases as their responsibility. At present, the law provides that the state or local Department of Public Welfare shall pay this institution \$3.50 per week for the support of such cases here, after expiration of sentence, whereas it would cost the local departments \$9.00 per week to support such a case in a state sanatorium.

This Division was active in 25 cases of family problems during the year, an increase of 2 from last year. These included questions of adoption, custody of children, aid problems, investigation of attitudes, intentions and behavior of wives and families and providing financial assistance for visiting.

This Division was also active in 28 cases involving post-release requirements, the location of satisfactory homes and employment. In all these cases the division worked with the Parole Department and 12 inmates obtained employment through the efforts of the Industrial Division, as explained in that report.

The Cooperative Aid Society appropriated \$234.34 for transportation and various other forms of relief. One large temporary loan of \$175.00 was promptly repaid by the inmate recipient.

In addition to the normal duties of this Division and assisting the Case work Division in the completion of case histories, source material and preparation of cases for release consideration ( see Case work Division report ), and for administrative purposes, over 100 criminal records were checked and abstracted; 40 probation and court records were investigated and abstracted; approximately 110 Vital Statistics were checked and a similar number of cases were investigated and reports submitted from the records of the Department of Mental Health and various other public and private agencies. Material for 3 official versions were obtained and 1 field investigation on family welfare was made.

Every three weeks throughout the year the representative of the



United Prison Association has visited a small group of inmates, for the purpose of sampling a sponsorship program after the war, when time and transportation facilities will be available.

It would be impossible at the present time to report on the number of interviews, the amount of correspondence handled or the contacts with inmate relatives, friends and business associations, resulting from this Division's participation in the supervision of inmate visiting.

The following is the financial statement of the Cooperative Aid Society for the year ending December 31, 1943:

Balance on hand January 1, 1943		\$948.33
Received from Inmate Store, Interest on Bond and repayment of loan		<u>1,153.25</u>
		\$2,101.58
Disbursements		
War Bond purchase	\$200.00	
Reverted to Inmate Store	431.54	
Transportation	26.00	
Post-release assistance	17.00	
Miscellaneous cases	<u>191.35</u>	<u>865.89</u>
Balance on hand December 31, 1943		\$1,235.69

#### CUSTODIAL DEPARTMENT

The normal complement of this division is 56 men. At the beginning of the year there were 31 permanent and 17 non-permanent (including 1 military substitute), or a total of 48 men, leaving 8 vacancies.

During the year 6 permanent men were granted military leaves of absence; 6 permanent men were added; 4 permanent men were re-assigned to other duties in the institution; 2 resigned and 1 transferred to another institution within the department.

The classification of temporary men was changed to military substitute for record purposes.

At the end of the year there were 25 permanent men; 17 military substitutes; 2 temporary men or a total of 44 men, leaving 12 vacancies.

32 men were appointed during the year to relieve the shortage, but a number of these remained a short time only. Vacancies were covered as far as possible by the system of overtime work by permanent male employees of the institution and by such overtime work 2,332 daily vacancies were covered.

No target shooting or gas instruction was held during the year, due to shortage of help and ammunition.

Three target pistols were loaned to the Coast Guard on September 23, 1943. These pistols were delivered to Officer E. Fields and the receipt for them is posted in the Log Book for 1944.

Cash receipts at the Gate House were as follows:

From Gate House Inmate Store	\$16,828.45
All other sources (visits, mail, services, etc)	<u>52,216.78</u>
Total of all cash received and turned in to Treasurer.	\$69,045.23

The Custodial Department continues to handle all mail and parcels.

	<u>Incoming</u>	<u>Outgoing</u>
Official letters	55,000	19,061
Official packages	1,726	1,561
Inmate letters	81,000	70,182
Inmate parcels (including inmate store)	_____	<u>12,513</u>
Total	137,726	103,317

During the year 18,892 persons visited the institution. Of this number 16,739 were relatives and friends of inmates, 957 came on business, and 1,196 came as general visitors.

The time consumed by officers in transportation of inmates was as follows:

To Pondville Hospital with blood donors	492 hours
Court	482 "
Funerals	186 "

Other institutions	106 hours
Special trips	69 "
Extradition	<u>26</u> "
Total	1,361 hours

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

We wish to acknowledge again the Honorable Lewis Parkhurst donation of books, also donations of books and magazines from Reverend Thomas Chappell of Dedham, King's Chapel Bookroom, and the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. To Mr. Albert J. Farnsworth for his continued interest in the Debating Club.

I wish to express appreciation to the staff and employees of this Institution for their loyalty and industry during a most trying year.

I wish also to express my appreciation to you for your time and effort spent on our behalf and to your Deputies for their cooperation and assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

John J. O'Brien  
SUPERINTENDENT



Annual Report - Medical Department

1943

<u>Population January 1, 1943</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>S.P.C.</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
General		11	3	14
Tuberculosis		<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>
		13	14	27
<u>Population December 31, 1943</u>				
General		5	7	12
Tuberculosis		<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>
		11	12	23
<u>Admissions to the Hospital</u>				
General	8	355	70	433
Tuberculosis		<u>5</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>29</u>
	<u>8</u>	360	94	462
<u>Discharges from the Hospital</u>				
General	8	361	66	435
Tuberculosis		<u>1</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>31</u>
	<u>8</u>	362	96	466
<u>Total number of patient days</u>				
General	95	2835	2236	5166
Tuberculosis		<u>1719</u>	<u>4099</u>	<u>5818</u>
	<u>95</u>	4554	6335	10984
<u>Average Daily Population</u>				
General		9	6	15
Tuberculosis		<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>16</u>
		14	17	31

<u>Deaths in the hospital</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>G.P.C.</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>P.M.</u>
Cholecystitis and choolangitis, acute	1			1	
Embolism, pulmonary			1	1	1
Leukemia, lymphatic Hypostatic pneumonia			1	1	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary			1	1	
Tuberculosis of the lungs	I		$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{2}$

### Out-patient Department

Physical examinations, new men	489
Physical examinations, discharges	503
Number of patients seen by physicians	3,849
Staff members seen by physician	73
Total number of treatments in O.P.D.	33,942

### Clinics

#### Genito-urinary

Number of men treated	149
Average number of patients	17
Number of treatments	923

#### Luetic

Number of patients treated	29
Average weekly treatments	17
Number of treatments	931
Napharsen	373
Lipo-Bismol	558

### Prophylactic Injections

Catarrhal	4
Histamine	69
Say Fever	11
Tetanus	21
Typhoid	659

### Therapeutic Injections

Varicose veins, etc.	76
Accident cases	147
Adhesive strappings	139

Consultations

Ophthalmological	253
glasses ordered	124
Otorhinolaryngological	66
Urological	7
Orthopedic	11

Physiotherapy Department

Number of patients	181
Bakes and massages	716
Ultra-Violet treatments	256

X-Ray Department

	<u>Staff</u>	<u>S.P.C.</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Patients	49	273	126	448
Plates	80	636	376	1092
Fluoroscopies	22	747	339	1108
Electrocardiograms				76

Surgical Work Done During Year

Abdominal Operations

Appendectomy	8	3	11
Cholecystectomy		1	1
Gastric resection	1	2	3
Herniorrhaphy	8	7	15

Ear, Nose and Throat Operations

Excision of cervical cyst		1	1
Nasal plastic	1	1	2
Plastic to roof of mouth	2		2
Radical antrum, nasal polyps	1		1
Removal of polyps, ear	1	1	2
Removal of polyps, nose	1		1
Repair of fractured nose	1		1
Repair of perforated antrum	1		1
Submucous resection	4	1	5
Tonsillectomy	11		11

Eye Operations

Dacryocystotomy		1	1
Removal of cataract		1	1
Suturing of perforation		1	1
Tenotomy	1	1	2
Transplantation of pterygium		6	6



<u>Genito-Urinary Operations</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>S.P.C.</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Super pubic cystotomy			1	1
<u>Orthopedic Operations</u>				
Amputation of index finger	1			1
Excision of olecranon bursa,				
right			1	1
"    "    osteochondroma, r.				
femur			1	1
"    "    palmar fascia			1	1
Exploration of knee		1		1
"    "    chest			1	1
"    "    shoulder			1	1
Incision and drainage, hip			1	1
Incision and drainage, r. arm		1		1
Open reduction, arm			1	1
Open reduction, femur			1	1
Open reduction, foot		1		1
Open reduction, knee		1		1
Removal of cartilage, knee		3		3
Removal of bullet, chest			1	1
Removal of fractured fragments, arm			1	1
Repair of crushed thumb	1	1		2
Repair of fingers		1	1	2
Saphenous ligation	1	4	2	7
<u>Rectal Operations</u>				
Excision of fistula in ano			3	3
Excision of pilonidal cyst		1		1
Hemorrhoidectomy		6	3	9
Rectal examinations			1	1
Tying of bleeder			1	1
<u>Minor Procedures</u>				
Applications of cast	3	4	3	10
Application of cast, bivalve		1		1
Biopsy		3	2	5
Blood transfusion	2	3	6	11
Bronchoscopy			2	2
Chest paracentesis			1	1
Cystoscopy		4	1	5
Circumcision		1		1
Excision:				
Ingrown toenail		3	1	4
Wart		1		1
Wen		4	1	5
Excision and drainage:				
Abscess		3	1	4
Carbuncle			2	2

<u>Minor procedures(continued)</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>S.P.C.</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Extraction of teeth		2	1	3
Lipiodol injection			1	1
Lumbar puncture		36	5	41
Phrenectomy		1	1	2
Pneumolysis		1		1
Pneumothorax, initial		5	2	7
Pneumothorax, refill		194	111	305
Pneumothorax, removed		3	1	4
Proctoscopy		5	3	8
Varicocelelectomy		3		3

### Anesthesia Used

#### Local:

Cocaine		7	2	9
Novocain	3	278	113	394
Novocain and cocaine	1	8	3	12
Novocain and adrenalin		3	5	8
Sodium pentothal		2	1	3
Ethyl chloride		4	2	6
Pantocain		2		2
Tutocain		6	1	7

#### Spinal:

Novocain		8	5	13
Novocain and pantocain		8	4	12
Novocain and pentothal sodium		1		1
Pantocain and dextrose		5	2	7
Pantocain and glucose		12	13	25

Gas, oxygen and ether		2	7	9
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### Dental Department

Alveolectomy	4
Bridges inserted	2
Crowns inserted	1
Examinations	900
Extractions	553
Fillings	864
Plates inserted	113
Prophylaxis	886
Root canal filling	5

Dental Department(continued)

Specials	880
Surgical removal	2
Treatments	259
X-rays	210
Number of patients	4,197

Laboratory Department

Benzidine test	42
Basal metabolism rate	29
Benzidine test of stools	4
Bloods:	
Bleeding and clotting	65
Cross matching and typing	70
Fasting sugar	62
Urea nitrogen	8
Bilirubin	27
Bromsulphalein test	3
Chest fluid	2
Cholesterol	12
Cultures:	
Agar slant	4
Broth tubes	7
Differentials	1,608
Dilution concentration test	6
Gastric lavage for T.B.	6
Gastric analysis	36
Gastric Lavage	11
Gmelin test for bile	2
Hematocrit	8
Hemoglobin	1,070
Hinkons	909
Icteric index	36
Kidney fluid	2
Non-protein-nitrogen	49
Platelet count	11
P.S.P.	4
Mass tests	208
Reticulocyte count	3
Saliva, activity test	1
Spinal fluid	39
Sputum:	
Concentration	81
Routine	401
Elastic fibers	9
Stools	85
Stools for tape worm	4



Laboratory Department(continued)

Smears of cultures	44
Sedimentation rate	279
Sugar tolerance test	4
Quantitative sugar urine	68
Urines	2,236
Urines, stained	6
Urines, for T.B.	8
Urobilinogen and bilirubin	82
Vomitue	6
Dan Den Bergh	8
Red cell count	1,047
White cell count	1,610

C.

MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY

Concord (Post-Office Address, West Concord, Massachusetts)

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

December 31, 1943

Commissioner of Correction: Parole Board on September 10, 1943

I submit herewith the 59th Annual Report of the Massachusetts Reformatory.

By an odd coincidence the inmate count on January 1, 1943 and on December 31, 1943 was 913. This, however, served to illustrate

rather strikingly the very slight numerical change in the inmate population which was experienced throughout the year. The largest number during the year was 937 and the smallest number was 851. The average daily number during the year was 895. The average age of all commitments was 20.84 and the average age of direct commitments from the courts was 19.62, these decreased age averages denoting the continuance of the fact mentioned in our report of the previous year that since the advent of the war there has been an increase in the more youthful offenders.

259 inmates were committed under sentence from the courts, one of whom was received from the court with a concurrent commitment by the Parole Board. The total number of discharges for the year was 608. The decrease from the previous year in commitments from the court was 26 and the decrease in discharges was 55. The Parole Board interviewed 734 inmates during the year and in this year laid the groundwork for the preparation of a definite policy and program to release worthy and capable inmates to the armed services, the Merchant Marine, or defense industries. We are pleased to report that no escapes and no deaths occurred at the Massachusetts Reformatory in 1943.

The same war time conditions noted in our 1942 report with regard to inmates and institution personnel have prevailed in 1943. We are proud to report the fact, for example, that the inmates have contributed voluntarily 1216 pints of blood to the American Red Cross Blood Bank. One of the notable events of the year was the presentation to the institution by the War Production Board on September 16, 1943 of the National Service Flag for outstanding contribution to the war effort.

The Massachusetts Reformatory Revolver Team has continued inactive, as it appears they must for the duration.

#### MAINTENANCE

The following maintenance work was performed in the year 1943:

The Farm Dormitory boilers were converted from fuel oil to coal in February and an Iron Fireman stoker was installed in the dairy in October.

New electrical fixtures were installed in the houses, the Superintendent's and Deputy Superintendent's, as well as six officers' houses.

A radiator and light fixture was installed in the record room.

Alterations in the light fixtures and a radiator were made in the storehouse.

Among the hundreds of minor repair jobs by the electrician, the importance of one is outstanding. This was the repair of the wires entering the control box on the hay hoist in the barn, which had been worn, leaving the bare wires open near the hay.

A new 2½ inch sprinkler line 65 feet long was laid from the tunnel under the dining room to the fire hose outlet in the library.

A new gas main connection was made underground in front of the strong-room.



~~11~~

A manhole was dug and new steam and water shut-offs were installed for the slaughterhouse in the stockade.

120 feet of 1 1/4 inch water pipe was replaced underground for the automatic refrigeration cooling system in the storehouse.

A public address system was installed in the Chapel.

Cross connections near the fire pump, 2 check valves and 1 new gate valve, all 6 inches as required by the Department of Public Health, were installed.

26 dining room table frames were made and installed.

The Lamphrey water fronts were removed from #3 and #4 boilers and brick arches were installed.

The Rustope System mentioned in our 1942 report was working on only 1 water tank due to continued difficulties also referred to in the report of the former year.

8 firehose lengths in the hose house at the barn, 5 in the dormitory basement and the firehose in the textile mill were inspected tested and replacements made where needed.

A new jackshaft and driveshaft were installed for the use of the Defective Delinquents on the top floor of the mill.

An iron door was installed in the canning room wall.

239 leaks were repaired throughout the institution and 433 welding jobs were performed by the machinist.

During the year much painting work was done on the inside of the State Tenements and some work was done on the inside of the administration building. The administration buildings were painted on

the outside. The institution kitchen, storehouse and auto shop were also done on the inside and in the spring a large number of screens and doors were painted.

#### EDUCATIONAL WORK

The small section of Defective Delinquents which was started in school this year has caused no trouble whatever and their progress has been real and steady. There have been 11 of these men enrolled this year. The remainder of the evening school enrollment of about 550 is distributed as follows:

Special class.....	38
Third grade.....	38
Fourth grade.....	64
Fifth grade.....	77
Sixth grade.....	96
Seventh grade.....	35
Eighth grade.....	72
English.....	25
Bookkeeping.....	23
Drawing.....	25
Civil Government.....	21
Steam Boilers.....	21

We have kept the text books as nearly up to date as is possible in such times as these. The seats and desks in the evening school have been in service so long and have so often been broken and repaired that it is very difficult to keep them in usable condition. The substitution of chairs with writing arms might prove a practical solution to this problem. 307 men have taken University Extension courses in 1943 and 134 courses were completed during the year. The trend appears to be more and more toward mathematics while next in demand are practical steam engineering and airplane courses. The trade school is merely marking time for the duration. Materials of metal and even of wood are very hard to obtain. The enrollment is, therefore, the lowest it has been in years and is made up of the youngest boys in the institution, who are probably the most



45

difficult to teach as they display little interest in work of any kind. In spite of these considerations, maintenance has been fairly well carried on. We have enough tin for solder to last over another year and from time to time during the coming year it is anticipated we may be able to secure some sheet metal.

#### PHYSICAL TRAINING

Exactly the same physical training and sports program as has been carried on at the Massachusetts Reformatory for several years was observed in 1943 up until August 1 of that year. At that time it was necessary to suspend military drill indefinitely on account of the change of the institution working schedule in connection with the War Production program. In its place, whenever the opportunity was afforded, the regular sports program was increased and much interest and enjoyment was displayed in football and basketball contests.

#### CASE WORK

Despite the loss of an additional member to the armed forces the Personnel Department has continued to make a complete investigation on all inmates committed, which information is always available to the administration and is used in selecting prospects for transfers to State Prison Colony and other institutions. It is also used by the Parole Board in their meetings at this institution.

During the year 1943 we transferred a total of 86 inmates to State Prison Colony on a permanent basis, 75.5% of these were serving a Massachusetts Reformatory sentence and 24.4% a State Prison sentence. About 18 men were transferred to State Prison Colony for medical treatment and later returned to the Massachusetts Reformatory. In all cases of transfer a complete transfer summary has been forwarded with the inmate when transferred. A Parole Board summary has been prepared on



7/10/44

all inmates making their first appearance before the Parole Board.  
has been fair.

We have also prepared lists and compiled summaries for the United States Army induction board who have reviewed cases and interviewed inmates at the Massachusetts Reformatory on several occasions since their first meeting at the Reformatory in May of 1943. We have received our largest number of outside requests for information during the past year, particularly, from the United States Army, First Service Command, totaling approximately 350 inquiries; The American Red Cross and numerous public and private social agencies.

The home service worker has handled the problems referred by inmates and their families by interviews at the Reformatory, visits with family members and interested agencies and contacts by correspondence

FARM

Poor weather conditions in general and a lack of rain during the growing season in particular has resulted in only a fair production of truck garden crops this year. Some surplus was produced but not as much as was anticipated. Growing conditions, however, were ideal for hay and a large crop was harvested. Since the soil on our farm requires a large amount of rainfall during the growing season of potatoes, our potato crop this year was very poor because of dry weather and the excess leaching of the soil. Our efforts towards soil conservation have resulted in a marked improvement of the condition of the soil. The United States Department of Agriculture has supplied us with considerable lime and other materials to assist in this work. One of our horses died during the year and another was transferred to the antitoxin laboratory of the Department of Public Health on the advice of the veterinarian, who felt that this horse was no longer fit for work on account of age.

It is difficult to set down in a material way the work of the

M

Considering the advanced age of some of the horses their general health has been fair.

During the time when beef has been very scarce on the market we have helped to solve the meat question of the institution by slaughtering a number of our own cows. In spite of the fact no cows have been purchased to replace those killed or sold, our milk production has not dropped. There has been a marked improvement in the herd and some of the young cows show a great promise of better production.

Pork production and the general health of the pigs has been satisfactorily maintained. In the spring we purchased 100 small pigs and at present they are doing very well. Some grain was bought for the pigs when they were small but since the early part of the growing stage the only feed used has been the garbage purchased from the State Prison and the garbage from our own institution.

We have raised enough poultry for consumption at the institution for both Thanksgiving and Christmas. The cost was higher than had been anticipated but it is felt that improvement along that line can be made and the cost of producing dressed poultry can be decreased. The pullets have now started to lay and at present we are getting 90 to 100 dozen eggs per week which also helps out the food situation.

Existing roads have been kept in repair and some new road work has been started which it is expected will be completed in the spring.

At that time also it is planned to plant more trees and shrubbery to improve the general landscape.

#### RELIGION

The following is the report of Reverend William F. Shaughnessy:

It is difficult to set down in a material way the work of the





chaplain of a reformatory. His task is to rekindle the fire of faith in men that it may light their way to better lives as better citizens: to state mathematically how this is done is impossible.

baptized 2.  
Among the boys of the reformatory, everything has been done to bring strength and assistance to their faith. It is the aim of the chaplain to give to the inmates the same service given to any church; and to this is added special attention to problems that are special and peculiar to such institutions.

or Father Overard. The general service, later in the morning, was conducted by the Institution Chaplain. On Sunday and Holy day of obligation, the lenten services on ash Wednesday and Good Friday were given before a large gathering; 350 had their throats blessed on February 3rd, the Feast of St. Blaise.

Notion In addition to these ministrations which are what we might call the annual routine of every parish church, there are the interviews; every boy is interviewed shortly after his arrival in the institution, and if he is a catholic is provided with a prayer book, a rosary; is booked for class of instruction for first Communion, when that is necessary; is invited to partake of the sacraments of Confession and Holy Communion, and thus started on his way to a new beginning. In addition to this initial interview, with the chaplain any inmate may at any time arrange an interview with the chaplain to discuss any problem that may be bothering his peace of mind.

Hiding place may be it is the duty of the chaplain to find out and to convince the man that he is playing a fool and is not getting any good out of it. The annual mission was given during the week of April 18th to 23rd by Rev. John Ford S.J. professor of moral theology at Western College and impress upon him that a reformation or improvement is necessary. The exercises were well attended with an average gathering of 500 boys to the largest extent upon himself. All the exercises were held every night. The exercises closed Easter morning with 387 men receiving Holy Communion.



During the year we took care of 1587 interviews, administered the sacraments of penance and Communion to 1440, distributed rosaries and prayer-books to 750; instructed in Christian doctrine 18, and baptized 2.

Reverend Robert Walker, Chaplain, reports as follows:

During the past year the long established order of religious services at the Massachusetts Reformatory has been maintained. The catholic Mass has been said every Sunday morning by Father Shaughnessy or Father Everard. The general service, later in the morning, has been conducted by the institution Chaplain. On Wednesday afternoon Jewish services are held by Rabbi Levey.

On Sunday afternoon the First Grade men meet in the Chapel for an hour and a half of entertainment generously donated by the Motion Picture Industry.

A very important part of a Chaplain's work is the personal interviews he holds with an inmate and members of the inmate's family on visiting days. The whole time of the Chaplain is given to our inmates in ways of moral, physical and spiritual value. I believe I can speak for all the Chaplains associated with me that the highest motive in the institution is to help an inmate find his better self, for he is somewhere in hiding. It may be behind an inferiority complex or behind an inheritance of loose morality or behind an artifice that has as its objective some mastery in deception over his fellowmen. Whatever the hiding place may be it is the duty of the Chaplain to find it and to convince the man that he is playing a fast and loose game with life itself and impress upon him that a reformation or improvement always depends to the largest extent upon himself. All the teachers in the world cannot

No. of out-patient visits.

No. of used patients.

make a scholar nor a self-respecting citizen if he does not apply himself to better himself with all his might mentally, physically and spiritually.

Total report Positive MEDICAL

Total report Negative for Syphilis.

A reduction in the number of hospital cases at the Massachusetts Reformatory has been experienced in the year 1943 due in some extent to a careful examination before permitting free contact with other men. The State Prison Colony Hospital has cooperated in every way with our operative cases and this relationship has been most satisfactory. The inmates who assist in our hospital have been taught urine and blood analysis and have also proven very capable in minor dressings and bedside care. We have been fortunate in that there were no outbreaks of serious epidemics of any kind. Preliminary examinations of all participating in boxing matches, an innovation of the past year, has been consistently performed in order that those with physical defects might be eliminated for the sake of safety. An attempt has been made to keep the cost of medical supplies and treatments at a minimum without impairing the medical service rendered. Several cases have been referred to the Massachusetts General Outpatient Department for consultation in order that the most effective treatment might be rendered. It is gratifying to be able to report that there have been no fatalities in the past year. Much use has been made of X-Ray equipment for diagnostic purposes and treatment. The Red Cross Blood Plasma Mobile Unit has continued to visit us and we feel that the patriotism displayed by the donors is deserving of high praise.

Statistical data for diagnosis and treatment follow:

No. of Medical transfers to Norfolk State Prison Colony.	20
No. of out-patient visits.	7,910
No. of bed patients.	860



No. of bed days.	420
No. of bed days per patient.(Average)	2.2
Total blood specimens taken.	525
Total report Positive for Syphilis.	46
Total report Negative for Syphilis.	480
No. of patients treated for Syphilis. (Average)	15
No. of treatments given.	248
No. of Gonorrheal treatments.	125
No. of patients with Gonorrheal infection. (Active)	75
No. of Typhoid Inoculations given.	538
No. of patients vaccinated against Small-Pox.	435
No. of operations performed.	0
No. of patients examined by the Optometrist.	229
No. of glasses issued.	226
No. of Dental operations.	2,245
No. of examinations-New Commitments.	481
No. of examinations-Releases.	300
No. of X-Rays taken.	69
No. of patients examined by the Psychiatrist.	90

### DENTAL

The mouth condition of the inmates is good and there has been no epidemic of any gum disease.

### Report of Work

Patients Seen	2,245
Examinations	472
Extractions	640
Amalgam Fillings	410
Porcelain Fillings	262
Cement Fillings	210



are practicable	Temporary Fillings	219
either of	Cleanings	325
after the	Treatments	296
	Laboratory Work	342
	Miscellaneous	555

the Cloth Department has had a great deal of work to do in order to take care of the INDUSTRIES

The Industries of the Massachusetts Reformatory continue to show an increase of sales over the previous year. This is due to the war orders. It is noted that, although an increase is ultimately shown, the first seven months reacted the other way. From this may be derived the large amount of production and sales enjoyed during the last six months, ending December 31, 1943.

undertaken in 1944.

The State having changed the beginning of the fiscal year to July 1st, this report will cover thirteen month period, from December 1, 1942 through December 31, 1943. The bookkeeping and accounting records of the Industries were closed twice, so this analysis carries through the first six months period of the present fiscal year.

A long range project to make the printing plant more efficient

each year. The Cloth and Furniture Departments have contributed exceedingly well to the war effort in the manufacture of material and equipment for the armed forces. At the present time the Cloth Department is finishing a large order of blankets for the Coast Guard and is also starting an order of 100,000 yards of cloth for Lend Lease.

is very difficult to obtain at this time.

The Furniture Department has equipped numerous office buildings for the armed forces, and it is hoped it will continue to receive its share of contracts for war orders.

should be completed as soon as possible they are listed as follows:

The Sales of the Auto Repair Shop and the Printing Department

are practically the same as the previous year. It is doubtful that for consideration as post war projects. either of these departments will show any increase in business till after the war.

very poor condition.

Very little new machinery was purchased during the year, but the Cloth Department has had a great deal of its machinery reconditioned to take care of the increase of business.

At the end of December, 1943 there were 448 inmates employed in the Industries, and the average number employed for the past year was 402. This is an increase over the previous year of nearly 5%.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the shortage of materials very few projects will be undertaken in 1944.

It is necessary to repair a section of the Main Wall each year owing to the deterioration of the mortar joints. As this work does not require critical material it will be continued in 1944.

A long range project to renew the plumbing in a few houses each year will be continued if materials are available.

The State Houses are in need of painting on the outside and permission has been requested to do this work this year in place of repairing the gutters and roofs about the institution for which money was appropriated. The material and outside labor necessary for roof work is very difficult to obtain at this time.

The following projects involve critical materials which could not be obtained or built until after the war. However, as they should be completed as soon as possible they are listed at this time for



for consideration as post war projects.

Replacement of the present ironer in the laundry which is in very poor condition.

Replacement of the 36 x 54 washer with a larger size 42 x 72.

Replacement of the present wood gate with a steel gate at the north entrance.

Rewire the school building and Tuft's Hall.

Replacement of two hot water tanks in the boiler room.

Replacement of our Harrisburg Engine with a High Speed 100 kilowatt Engine in Power Plant.

Replacement of skylights over wings.

Installation of a Sprinkler System in Administration Building and Storehouse, Kitchen and Tailor Shop.

Construction of a piggery and slaughter house on the farm grounds.

Construction of three Fire Escapes. One escape from each of the following buildings: Chapel, Tuft's Hall and Mill.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Commissioner for his advice and assistance at all times. To his Deputies, the Board of Parole and the office force of the Department of Correction, I also extend thanks for their many courtesies and am grateful to the Reformatory personnel for their loyal cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

*Michael J. Dee*  
Superintendent



for consideration as part of the project.

Replacement of the present fence in the laundry which is in

very poor condition.

Replacement of the 36 x 54 washer with a larger size 48 x 72.

Replacement of the present wood gate with a steel gate at the

north entrance.

Rewire the school building and Tuff's Hall.

Replacement of two hot water tanks in the boiler room.

Replacement of our Harbison engine with a High Speed 100

Kilowatt Engine in Power Plant.

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and Storehouse, Kitchen and Tailor Shop.

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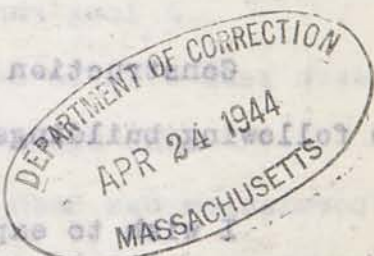
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for their loyal cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Michael J. Shea  
Superintendent



## REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

Framingham, Mass.

## Superintendent's Report

December 31, 1943

To the Commissioner of Correction:

I have the honor to submit the 66th annual report of the Reformatory for Women for the year ending December 31, 1943.

753 adults and 79 infants were admitted during the year. The population remaining on December 31st was 457 adults and 74 infants. 15 adults were admitted under Chapter 123, Sections 62 and 80 of the General Laws providing for voluntary commitments.

The Franklin County House of Correction in Greenfield opened as an overflow institution, made necessary by the number of war-time commitments, has continued under my administration. This has cleared our hospital in the Reformatory for the reception and classification of patients sent us from the jails for medical care. The policy regarding Greenfield has been to transfer four or five per week, keeping the population there at the rate of 48 to 50, our present capacity.

The Greenfield placements have demonstrated:

1. It was not necessary to build another institution for the emergency care of women offenders in Massachusetts in war-time, as was proposed.
2. That the Staff of the Reformatory could carry this additional task of supervision with efficiency and without extra cost. Our physician, psychologist, head social worker, vocational guidance expert did all the preliminary scientific work. The director of the Greenfield project, Mrs. Florence Chace with her assistants assumed responsibility for the day-by-day administration, once the diagnosis was made.
3. The freeing of space in the Reformatory left enough room for infirmary and hospital care for jail transfers; some other states found it necessary to erect temporary hospital shelters.



4. Prompt releases under Parole and Indenture were a necessary part of the plan. The Commissioner went to Greenfield and interviewed every prospective candidate.
5. The Greenfield community was an integral part of the program, offering day work employment, religious services, educational opportunities, and constructive friendship.

#### EDUCATION:

Until November no formal school classes were offered. All effort was bent toward production in the farm, in the factories and in making articles for the armed forces, for Lend-Lease and Red Cross. Upon the gift of materials by Rev. Howard Kellett and Mrs. Robert Herrick over 5,000 checkerboards were made in the students' leisure time. They were painted on water proof canvas and rolled in portable form. Upon gift of materials from the Elks and various manufacturers over 50,000 pairs of bed-room slippers were made for hospitalized soldiers. Quantities of knitted articles were made. Interesting scrap books were prepared.

Though the academic program gave way there was no drop of Current Events Group, discussion groups and various forms of group-therapy. First Aid classes, fire and air-raid drills and home nursing classes went on. The Red Cross graduated a class of 40 of our women, then held a graduating class of community members in our Gym.

Outside speakers kept us informed of world events. Many assemblies were held and overseas visitors welcomed.

I believe our students never felt closer to the community or were more animated by a spirit of unselfish service. As these attitudes are essential to rehabilitation the education department feels it has been a successful year.

#### RESEARCH DEPARTMENT:

Another effect of War upon our social history is the migration of young wives from various parts of the United States and Canada in search of husbands who have come to Massachusetts in the armed services. Wives under 21, too old for Juvenile Court dealing, have become stranded far from home and are sentenced to this Reformatory as idle and disorderly persons. The protective social agencies have not kept pace with the problem. Law enforcement agencies including the Military Police have cooperated in discovering missing persons but the social problem has remained unsolved.

Another cause of commitment to the Reformatory of large numbers of girls and young women was the general call of the Country for help in ship industries and other war-time plants.



The migration of women, the uprooting from homes was widespread. Publicity as well as patriotism attracted these girls. Sexual promiscuity was the result of a breakdown of moral standards.

There was a 15% increase of girls under 21 as compared with the average of 5 years.

There was an increase in severe alcoholism. The actual commitment rate was the same ( approximately 70 ) for drunkenness, but it was evident that alcoholism was the chief diagnostic factor in numerous other cases. It has been observed that high wages, plus rapid social change often brings this result about.

#### CONSTRUCTION:

With the valued cooperation of men from State Prison Colony a new piggery and farrowing house was built. These workers are to be praised for their efficient labor and their willing courteous attitude. We are grateful to Superintendent Maurice N. Winslow for extending us this courtesy.

In July Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Warden Lewis Lawes presented us with a Certificate of Merit from the War Production Board, Washington, D. C. for outstanding service to the Nation through production for the War Effort.

On July 27th we held a Memorial Assembly for Mrs. Jennie F. O'Brien a most beloved and skillful officer, head of our Laundry for some 16 years. Her death deprives the State of a faithful upholder of the standards of rehabilitation, and deprives students of a friend. She supervised a few women on Indenture most successfully. Her funeral was attended by many now free, whom her work had benefitted.

The Staff shortage because of patriotic duty in the armed services, war industries, or Washington cost us the loss of 4 nurses, one technician, 2 teachers and 4 social workers.

It has been necessary to use student help to supervise poultry, dairy, barn and farm workers. They have cooperated magnificently.

It has been necessary to arrange to have our resident physician work on a part time basis for us and to devote time to the local hospitals and clinics.

38 major operations were performed. The general health has been good, the morale high and full of idealism.

For your vision, your aid in the problems of rehabilitation we are deeply grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

MIRIAM VAN WATERS,

Superintendent.

## ANNUAL REPORT

## GREENFIELD ANNEX

## REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

The Greenfield Annex was opened with a group of eight girls from the Reformatory for Women on August 31, 1942. On September 3rd eight additional girls were received, making a total of sixteen known as The Pioneers. They were the ones who did the hard work of putting the building in order for occupancy. This reconstruction period called forth the best in each girl, and every one of them contributed unsparingly of her ability and energy in the making of a livable and attractive place out of bare jail quarters. They worked in harmony and with tireless effort. At the same time these girls carried on the regular work of the institution, preparing and serving six meals a day - three for the group of men and three for themselves. Two were wholly occupied at the staff apartments, and one in the apartment of the Keeper's family. They also had to do the fall canning of vegetables and apples. All felt the joy of accomplishment and profited thereby.

Population Figures - Aug. 31, 1942, to Sept. 30, 1943

Total admissions.....	140	
Total releases.....	91	
Population Sept. 30, 1943.....	49 (capacity)	
New admissions.....	131	Released to community...74
Ret'd. from indenture.....	2	Ret'd. to institution
Ret'd. from local		for hospital care,....8
hospital care.....	5	Out to local hospital....5



~~12~~

Ret'd. from hospital..	To Framingham hospital
care at Framingham.... <u>2</u>	temp..... 2
140	To other institution.. 1
	Escaped..... <u>1</u>
	91

Day Work. Day work was begun in October, 1942, with one employer. This increased rapidly. There have been 43 regular employers served during the year and 10 intermittent ones, also a number of single ones. At the present time there are 36 regular employers whom our girls are serving once, twice, and, in some cases, three times a week. 75 girls have participated in this employment service during the past year. Those who have not participated have been unfit to do so from a physical and mental standpoint. At present there are about ten new girls who will be working soon. All their earnings are saved for them. They draw upon their savings for clothing, the care of teeth and eyes, and incidental expenses, always leaving a large amount to take with them on leaving the institution.

Friends of Prisoners. One of the highlights of the year was the organization on December 1, 1942, of the Greenfield branch of the Friends of Prisoners - a part of the United Prison Association. There were fifteen charter members, which has increased to seventy at the present time. The officers are as follows - Mrs. William R. Moody, East Northfield, Chairman; Mrs. Rufus Fuller, Deerfield, Vice Chairman and Secretary; Mrs. H. G. Soller, Greenfield, Treasurer; Mrs. John B. Whiteman, Greenfield, Chairman Advisory Committee; Mrs. George K. Carter, Greenfield, Chairman Music Committee; Mrs. W. B. Wells, East Northfield, Chairman Social Work; Mrs. Orlo Bond, Greenfield, Chairman Dramatics.

Two general meetings with large attendance were held at the institution. On both occasions the girls put on excellent programs of dramatics and music, there were speakers, the girls



served tea, and guests were shown through the building by a committee of the girls.

One of the delightful things which this group has done for the girls was the planning for their first Christmas. This was so efficiently done that on Christmas day each girl had a stocking at her door filled with candy and nuts and several presents each on the Christmas tree. The tree was beautifully decorated with tinsel and ornaments sent by F. W. Woolworth Company and S. S. Kresge Company. Through their efforts, various organizations in Greenfield sent candy, oranges, nuts, and ice cream both for Christmas and New Years. Members have sent in many gifts of magazines, books, and clothing. Several are in close contact with girls by letter and visits. Many on the list of employers are members, and their helpful interest in the girls cannot be overrated.

Religious Services. A general religious service is conducted by Rev. George K. Carter every Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. There is always a volunteer soloist from the community. For the Catholic girls there have been confession services once a month on Thursdays. Just recently arrangements have been completed for instruction services for these girls. Rabbi Trett of Greenfield has visited our Jewish girl and is taking a deep interest in her welfare. Easter was observed with a special program consisting of symbolic Easter play given by twelve of the girls. There were a large number of outside guests present.

Literary Group. During the past few months a literary group has been meeting every Sunday in the staff sitting room. Twelve to fifteen girls have attended regularly. They have read aloud the following books: The Tunis Invasion by Darryl Zanick; The Soong Sisters; Back to the Woods; and are now reading a story of pioneer



days entitled The Lamp in Her Hand. During the reading of the first two books there was much discussion of current events. The greatest interest seemed to centre in The Soong Sisters, Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek making a great appeal to the members of the class, particularly as she was in this country at the time.

Nurses Aid Course. During the late fall and all through the winter Mrs. Charles Dickerson of East Northfield gave this course to a dozen or more girls. It was an interesting class, and the personality of Mrs. Dickerson was very pleasing to them. Outside of the regular course, she had much to tell them of health conditions in Russia and in other countries in which she had lived. She is now at the American Legation, Lisbon, Portugal, with her husband, but is still a friend to many of the girls in this group.

Chorus and Glee Club. Every Friday evening there has been held a song service for all the girls with special numbers by Glee Club and Quartette. Sometimes an outside entertainer is on the program. The first of March they were invited to put a fifteen minute program on the Greenfield radio, this through the courtesy of Mr. John Haigis of Greenfield. Thereafter, every Friday evening until July 1st, the chorus was heard over the Greenfield radio, and the programs were well received. The music is under the direction of Mrs. George K. Carter, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music and a former teacher of music in public schools. The broadcasts are to be renewed on November 1.

Gardening and Canning. During the spring and early summer there was weeding and cultivating for the girls to do in the vegetable gardens. Every day every available girl worked diligently and with pleasure. They liked particularly to get out-of-doors at five o'clock in the morning, before the sun was hot, and work in



the garden. This was nearly a hundred percent voluntary on their part. Later they did the harvesting and the canning and preserving. The record is as follows:

Strawberry jam.....	65	gallons
Strawberry preserve.....	150	"
Peas.....	95	"
Swiss chard.....	148	"
Apples.....	217	"
String beans.....	400	"
Corn.....	298	"
Shell beans.....	125	"
Tomatoes.....	26	"
Green tomato pickle.....	25	"
Green pepper hash.....	25	"
	1574	"

Squash, carrots, apples, tomatoes, and pickles yet to be done.

At the staff house there have been done up for winter over 200 quarts of vegetables - peas, string beans, corn, swiss chard, carrots, squash, tomatoes, pickles, relishes, and a quantity of jelly - cranberry, mint, grape, and apple. This is the work of Alice Clontz, staff housekeeper.

Interior Decorating. Since the inception of the Greenfield project, there has been a continuous group of girls interested in the painting and improvement of the institution quarters. The girls' rooms have been painted and decorated with the colors of their choice. They have been permitted and encouraged to put up curtains and pictures and to make rugs and bed spreads and cushions. A room called The Pioneer Club room, which is much used for classes and recreation, has been painted from top to bottom, and the furniture consisting of old pieces found around the place decorated and freshly painted. A bookcase was built and painted by the girls. Corridor floors and bathrooms have been painted. With the help of carpenters and plumbers from Framingham, the bathrooms were remodelled and put in better working order. Other sanitary conditions have been improved. The kitchen walls, ceiling, the tables



and benches have all been painted, as well as the milk room, store room, and laundry. At the staff house, the living room has been completely made over by refinishing the floor, painting walls, repapering, upholstering the davenport, making curtains, and hanging pictures, etc. This room is not only used by the staff, but it is used for the girl's literary group and sometimes for the knitting and crocheting classes. All the staff bed rooms have been repapered, and painted, as well as the hallways. The kitchen, butler's pantry, closets, and laundry have been painted. Braided rugs have been made for bedrooms, club room, and staff living room. This is a continuous operating group of workers.

Sewing. The making of individual dresses and suits, aprons, etc., has added considerable interest to the art of sewing. Many good sewers have developed under this plan. Many for the first time have made articles for themselves and others. Some have developed considerable ambition in this line. Clothes have been made for use in the institution, for day work, for going out on parole, and for special occasions. Costumes were beautifully made for the Master play. Particular interest has been taken in preparing girls for board meeting interviews. The majority of the girls either buy their clothes with money earned at day work or else buy the materials and make them.

Knitting. Crocheting. French. Sketching. Current Events. These groups have recently been formed for regular instruction, staff members as instructors. Sketching is done when girls go to walk. They are appreciative of the beautiful scenery in this locality. We have a number of girls of French descent who are interested in this language. Knitting and crocheting are proving fascinating to a number of girls, particularly the younger ones who are eager to



learn to make things. They are working now in preparation for a Christmas sale about the first of December. Many want, also, to make sweaters for themselves as these will be needed this coming winter for outdoor sports. Mittens and socks will also be in demand.

Dramatics. Mrs. Orlo Bond of Greenfield has given her services in training the girls in plays and tableaux. Under her direction they have put on some excellent programs, the most notable being the Easter Play, which was given a second time by request at a Friends of Prisoners meeting.

Lectures and Entertainment. Several people have come to the institution to give lantern slide lectures and show moving pictures for the girls' entertainment. On one occasion a doctor from India, home because of war conditions, gave a most interesting talk to the girls. Another lady gave a talk on China showing many beautiful slides. Travel pictures of interesting places in this country have been shown.

The Pioneer Shop. We have a shop where girls may go to purchase on order the toilet articles, candy, etc., that they need. It is arranged that the store be open at certain hours and one girl at a time may go to make her selection, this to be in accord with the amount of money she can afford to spend from her day work income or money she may have received from home. At Christmas time the store will be stocked with simple gifts. Miss Bigelow of the staff has charge of this shop.

Medical Care. Girls have been given medical care by Dr. Collieran and Dr. Barnard. Many of them have been built up through their ministrations. Dr. Lamb and Dr. Pierce give dental care. Girls have their eyes tested when needed by Dr. Taylor, and glasses are

made by Dr. Schaff.

This month has seen the first break in our staff of six workers when Miss Marjorie E. Pitt resigned to join the Marines and Mrs. Helen Dimond was transferred to the County staff. Their places are being taken by Mrs. Mary Lapsieritis and Mrs. E. Pepper. The year closes with a grateful feeling on the part of both staff members and girls for the warm friendliness of the people of Greenfield, Deerfield, and Northfield toward our work. Many new contacts have been made that will be of value during the coming year. This fellowship has brought the girls in touch with the best of the community life and has made them aware that people are interested in their welfare and progress. The social contacts which they have been privileged to experience will long be remembered.

Respectfully submitted,

Florence McDermid Chace, State Farm, Director.

PRISON DEPARTMENT

We feel that steady work, satisfactory income and participation in essential industry are factors responsible for the decrease in the inmate population.

The general routine has continued even though the shortage of officers needed to carry out regular detailed duties is a problem. In addition, the reduced number of inmates of all classes of prisoners has been a hindrance in carrying out the various assignments and in providing for the necessary training of the inmates. The shortage of staff has been a hindrance in carrying out the various assignments and in providing for the necessary training of the inmates.

There have been no apprehensions of the kind throughout the year. Several inmates escaped from the prison during the year, apprehended, brought back and given an additional sentence for escape.



## State Farm

Bridgewater (post-office address, State Farm, Mass.)

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

December 31, 1943

To the Commissioner of Correction:

I respectfully submit the annual report of the State Farm for the year ending December 31, 1943.

A total of 2,334 males and 30 females were admitted to this institution during this period. We released 2,490 males and 33 females; in addition 55 males were released by death. The daily average was 2.032 males and 84 females. The largest number of inmates during the year was 2,155 males and 92 females; the lowest number was 1,851 males and 78 females. On December 31, 1943 there were 1,879 male and 86 female inmates confined at the State Farm.

## PRISON DEPARTMENT

We feel that steady work, satisfactory incomes and participation in essential industry are factors responsible for the decrease in the inmate population.

The general routine has continued even though the shortage of officers needed to carry out regular detailed duties is a problem. In addition, the reduced number of commitments of able-bodied prisoners has been a handicap in carrying out the various assignments that are so necessary at this institution. Of necessity, we transferred 52 male defective delinquents to perform duties formerly assigned to prison department inmates.

There have been few infractions of the rules throughout the year. Seven inmates escaped from the prison department; five were apprehended, brought into court and given an additional sentence for escape.

## PRISON HOSPITAL

On December 31, 1942 there were 105 patients in the hospital, 677 were admitted during the year, making a total of 782 in the hospital throughout the year. The medical staff discharged 642, 17 died and 123 remained in the hospital December 31, 1943.

Thirty-one patients were admitted under the age of 20; 77 were between 20-30; 136 were between 30-40 years of age; 228 were between the ages of 40-50; 104 were between 50-60; 63 were between 60-70 years old; and 38 were between 70 and 80 years of age. Of the 17 deaths, 11 were caused by circulatory diseases, 2 from diseases of the digestive system; 3 from respiratory system diseases; and one from disease of the urinary system. Two patients were between the ages of 40-50; 2 between 50-60; 7 between 60-70 and 6 between 70 and 80 years of age.

There were no epidemics and the general standard of health of the entire inmate population was good throughout the year.

All major surgery was performed by our consultant, Dr. George A. Moore of Brockton. Dr. Joseph J. Nerbonne of Brockton is the consultant on eye, ear, nose and throat cases.

The lower porch in the hospital was glassed in. The floors were sanded and refinished in Ward I. Other parts of the hospital were touched up and painted where necessary. No new equipment or major repairs or renewals were made throughout the year because of the scarcity of materials.

LABORATORY REPORT The laboratory work has continued under the direction of the senior physician in our prison hospital with the assistance of a technician. The general quality of the work has improved. A summary of the work follows: Urine examinations, 671; blood examinations, 110; sputum examinations, 44; miscellaneous - smears and blood sugars, 8.



FINGERPRINT AND X-RAY DEPARTMENT During the year the follow-

ing prints were taken: Prisoners, 4,659; male defective delinquents, 200; female defective delinquents, 52; criminal insane patients, 156; transfers, 52; miscellaneous, 25; and employees, 56; total 5200. There were 1,015 photographs taken as follows; prisoners, 736; male defective delinquents, 146; female defective delinquents, 38; criminal insane, 39; employees, 56. In addition, 26,230 prints were made from negatives.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT A brief summary of work accomplished in this department follows: examinations 2,113; sittings, 2,341; extractions, 2,064; cleanings, 785; fillings, 426; dentures, 25; repair dentures, 39; treatments, 452.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Because of the difficulty in purchasing materials for general installation, it was necessary to use obsolete parts in making general mechanical repairs and replacements throughout the institution.

In the west wing of the prison annex, now occupied by the State Police, we installed 12 radiators and reducing valves, and changed the entire system of heating to the vacuum system. This means a saving, as it brings returns back to the boiler room and reduces the pressure on system from 10 pounds to 4 pounds. New plumbing fixtures were also installed and 9 new steel flag poles were made. The State Police furnished all the stock used, and we furnished the inmate labor. Two of the flag poles have been erected in front of our Administration Building.

The supply line to the radiator at the rear gate was changed over to the main from Beacon Street. This change, too, has resulted in a saving because we did not have to turn on the original line all winter.

Other installations were made in the piggery, cannery, inmates' kitchen, the peeling room, carpenter mill, mechanics' dining room, cow barn, bakery, laundry, filter beds, state hospital kitchen, hennery, house kitchen, machine shop, electric shop, grain shed, storeroom, female defective delinquent department, and the cottages.

A total of 983,800 kilowatt hours was generated during 1943.

The coal used amounted to 8,913.721 long tons. This shows an evaporation of 9.82 of water per pounds of coal as fired. Ash resulting from the burning of this coal was 2,031,374 pounds, or 10/17%. Approximately 196,251,000 pounds of steam was generated at 125 pound pressure.

While there were no serious difficulties encountered in this department, the shortage <sup>of</sup> licensed employees made it necessary for the permanent men to work long hours. An emergency was declared and overtime paid for the extra work performed.

#### STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Due to the employment situation, it was necessary to consolidate four of our kitchens into two. The first consolidation was that of our staff and employees kitchen which involved practically no expense. This arrangement permitted the night employees to enjoy a midnight hot dinner instead of partaking of a cold lunch. The inmates' kitchen and the state hospital kitchen were consolidated and a saving on overtime was made. The main cost of this conversion was the construction of two food conveyors, the rubber tires of which were donated to the institution by a neighboring city. These conversions made an appreciable saving in food waste and equipment, as well as in labor, paid and inmate.

Sanitary food cans in both the market and kitchens were instituted; these replace the wooden half-barrels that were formerly used.



A tunnel from the employees' old kitchen to the inmates' kitchen was constructed, facilitating passage to the peeling room which services both kitchens.

There has been very little change in our industries during the year. The weave shop made the shirting and denim used for the clothing worn by the inmates. The quantity of toweling turned out was practically the same as last year.

MATTRESS SHOP The amount of work turned out is practically the same as last year. In addition to the mattresses made, this shop turned out the upholstered work needed throughout the institution.

LAUNDRY: No appreciable change has been made in this shop during the past year. The amount of laundry turned out was approximately the same as listed in our previous reports.

#### SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

This department continues to function in cooperation with the various departments. There is difficulty in securing the factual data on such a diversified group, due to lack of adequate personnel, and for this reason our statistical data is not always as complete as it should be.

There were 200 case histories written and 35 interviews written on the inmates returned from parole. Our outside investigations were limited due to travel curtailment, but family contacts were made when relatives called to visit inmates; this has proven of great advantage in dealing with inmates and adding information to our case histories.

Changes and improvements have been made in our presentation of cases to the Parole Board. A total of 290 cases were presented to the Parole Board for consideration. Disposition of these cases were as follows: Straight parole, 3; reserve dates for parole, 140;

conditional parole, 1; serve maximum, 48; action pending, 35; no action taken, 27; scheduled for a regular hearing, 1; indefinite postponement, 35.

#### PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

The testing and counselling program was enlarged upon for the purpose of providing an objective picture of the intellectual ability and the scholastic achievement of inmates. The results will enable the educators to select for instruction homogeneous groups so that there may be an economy in instruction. Small classes composed of individuals with similar learning rates and achievement may be arranged rather than filling a large classroom with people whose mental capacities range all the way from inability to learn to recognize words or to get number concepts to others who are of average intelligence and whose achievement differs greatly.

The program has given a fuller picture of the individuals to parole authorities to aid in proper placement.

We are not staffed to realize the ideal of immediate classification of all inmates in regard to mental ability, scholastic achievement, vocational background, the degree of skill, aptitudes, interests and attitudes.

An endeavor has been made to encourage inmates to make an analysis of their abilities and their relationships to existing job opportunities. Some few have cooperated in enlisting assets and liabilities, but few have taken the next logical step and written to prospective employers. Most of the men have been reluctant to write because they expect unfavorable replies or because they "know" just where they can step into "big" jobs. This lack of logical procedure seems to be characteristic of many alcoholics. They fear failure and have not become habituated to making a direct attack on their life problems.



A total of 686 intelligence and achievement tests were administered. Most of them were individual tests. Some pencil and paper tests were given to small groups of four or five so that assurance was had that directions were understood and ample opportunity was provided for observing the manner of attacking the problems.

#### MALE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT DEPARTMENT

As mentioned in our previous reports, we have been greatly handicapped in our efforts to accomplish what should be desired toward the educational advancement of our inmate population.

When committed to the department very few inmates have educational attainments beyond the fourth grade, the greater proportion having balked at the third, while a considerable number are totally illiterate.

Although the minority of this group belong to the feeble-minded class, and cannot, because of their low mentality be trained to graduate beyond the sanitary squad (sweeping floors, polishing brass, etc;) the majority, comprising the moron and borderline group are trainable and readily become proficient in the skilled trades. Results during their school period in the institution have proven that a considerable percentage are capable of scholastic achievement beyond the grade which had been reached at the termination of their school period when on the outside. Most inmates on admission to the department explain that their dislike for school was due to embarrassment at not having been able to successfully compete with the brighter students who took pleasure in ridiculing them because of their backwardness. Experience has taught us that much can be accomplished by patient and careful training. A number of totally illiterate boys have been trained here so that in a few years they were able to master sixth grade subjects. Unfortunately, because of

limited facilities, we have up to the present time <sup>been</sup> forced to confine our efforts to the lower brackets, while those capable of acquiring advanced training had to be completely neglected.

We anticipate opening a second class-room to accomodate about thirty pupils. This room adjoins our present class-room, therefore affording a vantage point of control in the event of disturbance. It is our intention to extend additional facilities to all inmates mentally capable of improvement. By appointing two qualified male teachers we would thus be enabled to maintain a class of sixty pupils.

A constant study of this heterogeneous group reveals that the only way they can be successfully handled is by disciplinary measures. Our semi-military system of training still continues to be an important factor; it helps the inmates to cultivate a habit of obedience. Out door drill and calisthenics serve to give healthful exercise and produce astonishing results in the appearance and bearing of the inmates. Our court martial system has proven of value in developing self-control and self-respect. Severe punishment, such as solitary confinement, is very rarely resorted to. Punishment usually consists of deprivation of privileges, such as loss of movies, smoking privileges, etc., and receiving assignments to the sanitary squad. When inmates prove themselves capable of maintaining a clean conduct record over a long enough period to justify our confidence in their ability to conform to the laws of society, we recommend them to the Parole Board for its consideration. About seventy percent remain on the outside after being paroled.



A number of our parolees are at present in the armed forces. Quite a few have recently visited the institution proudly displaying the chevrons of their non-commissioned ranks. It is with great pride and pleasure we greet these men when they pay us a visit. It also has a splendid effect on the morale of the inmates.

A healthy interest is taken in the field of sports. We have four baseball teams and four soccer teams. Friday afternoons and alternate Sundays are devoted to these two sports, during the season, and Saturday afternoons to handball. Those who do not care to participate in outdoor sports occupy themselves during recreational periods playing cards, checkers, listening to radio programs, etc. On Memorial and Labor Days we hold a field day (track events, etc). Band concerts are given by the institution band frequently, especially during the summer months when inmates are able to spend more time in the open air.

About fifty percent of the inmates in this department attend religious services.

Our library is liberally stocked with books. About 600 copies were exchanged during the year. A majority of the inmates read at least one book a week, besides newspapers and magazines.

The general health of the entire group is excellent. Arrangements are being continued for the physical examination of every inmate in the department.

Industries are about the same as in previous years; carpentry, tailoring, printing, shoe-making, hosiery manufacturing, etc. We are at present making arrangements to engage in defense work.

An outstanding feature which has always had a detrimental effect on general morale is the title by which the department is known. Individuals of this type, a large percentage of whom are only slightly lacking in mentality, are very conscious and visibly embarrassed when reminded that they are classified as mental defectives. As a result a distinct inferiority complex is created. If we might substitute "Correctional Delinquent Colony" or some such title which doesn't make reference to defective mentality, we would save both inmates and their relatives considerable humiliation.

As I have stated on several occasions, it has been difficult to obtain men who will accept employment in this department. In fact, officers in the prison department have refused to work here.

I recommend that the personnel in the Male Defective Delinquent Department be the recipients of an increase in salary because of the hazardous position they hold.

#### FEMALE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT DEPARTMENT

There is little change, if any, to note in the routine of this department. Commitments during the year totalled 14 and, in addition, 11 were returned for violation of parole. Parole was granted to 26 defective delinquent girls during the year.

The industries are the same as in previous years. Coats, dresses, underwear, etc., are made in the sewing room as well as other articles used in the department. The laundry reports that a total of 345,902 pieces were handled during the year.

Due to a shortage in personnel it was necessary to close the domestic science class for a few months. However, we anticipate opening this class within a short time. The orchestra, too, was disbanded for a few months but the instructor has returned to duty and progress is being made by these girls.



A Victory Garden was planted under the direction of two of the officers. The following produce was raised:

5 Bu. Lettuce	6 Bu. Tomatoes
18 " Swiss Chard	2 " Carrots
27 " String Beans	2 " Beets
2 " Cabbage	340 Summer Squash
3 " Sweet Peppers	249 Cucumbers
325 ears Sweet Corn	A few potatoes as an experiment

The girls who worked in the garden took a great interest in the work, and the vegetables, fruits and pickles were canned for future use, and enjoyed by both the inmates and officers.

Occupational therapy continues to be an important factor in the rehabilitation of the inmates, but the scarcity of materials and the difficulty in procuring same has been a handicap. Embroidery, crocheting, tatting, rug weaving, drawing and other crafts are taught. Entertainments are given during the holidays and guests are invited. Outdoor sports such as baseball, croquet, badminton, roller skating, ping-pong and tag are also very much enjoyed.

The library of 1,258 books is visited daily by the inmates.

#### FARM DEPARTMENT

Agriculture became a number one war industry at the State Farm in 1943. Early in the year, it was recognized that this institution with its large acreage of farm land and well equipped farm could best aid in the war effort by producing as much foodstuff as possible. In spite of a serious shortage of labor, both employed and inmate, a program was planned and successfully carried through. Other departments in the institution reduced their labor requirements in order to give the farm the necessary help; inmates from the Male Defective Delinquent Department were brought on to the farm and proved to be able and willing workers. Overtime pay was allowed farm employees so that much vital work was done evenings and Sundays and purchasing agencies cooperated by furnishing essential materials with little

loss of time. In short, everyone cooperated to the success of the State Farm contribution to the war effort.

In order to utilize labor to the best possible advantage, it was decided (1) to reduce or eliminate non-essential crops, (2) to increase the acreage of potatoes and (3) to use machines as much as possible to save hand labor. This program worked out very well. Even Mother Nature cooperated by supplying a dry season which made hay curing and weed control relatively simple.

The hay crop was normal and was harvested in unusually good condition. About 218 tons of green hay silage and 600 tons of cured hay were produced. The grain crop was small due to severe winter killing.

The potato crop was a disappointment in many ways. In the first place, at the request of Mr. Winslow, Farm Coordinator, we had agreed to increase the potato acreage to 95 acres, but due to the large size of the seed potatoes received -- which cut to very poor advantage --and a clerical error resulting in receiving 100 bushels less seed than ordered, the final acreage was 80 acres. On July 9, aphids attacked the crop and from then until August 6 did considerable damage in spite of continuous dusting and spraying. These insects were largely responsible for the production of 157 bushels per acre. The total crop of 12,607 bushels was sufficient for our needs with a surplus of 2,500 bushels for other institutions. This year some plants were lost from black-leg. For this reason, I am ordering Irish Cobbblers and Green Mountain seed for 1944 as these varieties can be treated for this disease.

About 80 acres of vegetables were planted in 1943. Melons, cauliflowers and lima beans were omitted entirely and the acreage of cucumbers, summer squash and celery reduced. Sweet corn and string beans were reduced to what could be easily cared for.



Small crops were planted near the institution buildings and inside the walls of the State Hospital farm. As a result these crops were cultivated entirely by male defective delinquent and State Hospital inmates. Taken as a whole, vegetable productions were good with tomatoes the outstanding crop with 195,891 lbs.

Fruit crops were smaller than usual. The apple crop was smaller due to the extra large crop of 1942. There were no peaches because all fruit buds were killed by cold weather. The raspberry crop was light because of extensive killing of the fruit canes by low temperatures and strong winds during the winter. The vineyard was the exception coming into full production with a crop of over 5,000 lbs. Pear and plum production was normal.

The cannery was operated with even greater efficiency than formerly and surplus products were disposed of as rapidly as they appeared. Over 30,000 cans of #10 size were processed.

The dairy herd production was normal. A bull calf was purchased from Gardner State Hospital to raise for a herd sire, and six heifers and two cows were sold to the Department of Mental Health to help make up the new Danvers State Hospital herd. Two calves were also sold to the Department of Public Health Anti-toxin and Vaccine Laboratory. Milk production for the year -- 1,184,148.9 lbs.

The beef herd was increased to 62 during the year. Four aged cows and four steers were killed for beef. If the beef herd is to be maintained at its present size it will be necessary to enlarge our present beef barn.

As part of the production program it was decided to increase the number of swine by 300 during 1943. Accordingly, arrangements were made for that number of fall pigs and more than this number were farrowed in August and September. An epidemic swept the piggery

during November and December. Dr. Borden, our regular veterinarian was called and he in turn called Dr. Stone, Assistant Director of the Division of Livestock Disease Control. Dr. Stone's diagnosis was that the sickness was due to a combination of factors which included anemia, hemorrhagic septicemia, enteritis and hog cholera. Recommended treatments were used and by January 1, the epidemic had ended. About 200 young pigs died as a result of this epidemic. Thus, the proposed increase in pork production for 1944 received a serious set-back.

The poultry department lent itself readily to the increased production program. By the addition of some equipment it was possible to increase the production of chicken meat 12,000 lbs. and that of eggs over 8,000 dozens. This was accomplished by raising all cockerels to an average of 5 lb. or over and by keeping laying hens until 1943 pullets came into production. Sales to other institutions amounted to 5,840 dozen eggs and 10,640 lbs. chicken.

During the year it was necessary to dispose of four horses because of old age infirmities. Two were killed and two given to the Department of Public Health Laboratory. A pair of horses was purchased from a Middleboro coal dealer bringing the total to 22. The horse situation does not look too bright. The average age of the horses is 17 and the youngest is 9. It is reasonable to expect that we shall lose some animals in the near future because of age.

The State Farm is now the beneficiary of a machinery purchasing program which has been in operation for over ten years. Most of our equipment is relatively new which is a big asset at the present time when farm production is emphasized and new farm machinery is frozen. As a result the farm equipment went through the year with no major break-downs. We were fortunate enough to purchase a used corn binder from the Tewksbury Infirmary. This machine, the one most needed by



the farm, eased us over a period when the labor situation appeared serious. We have obtained the services of a competent farm implement man to overhaul the equipment this winter and we feel confident that our present machines will take us through 1944 with little trouble.

The part that the weather played in the 1943 program cannot be over-rated. Hay curing required little labor and weed control could be handled with few men. This factor must be emphasized as it is the one which could easily have made the season a difficult one. A wet year combined with the present shortage of labor could create a situation which would be practically hopeless. We can only hope that Mother Nature will continue to be benevolent during the present crisis.

It is safe to say that the 1943 farming season was a successful one. Production of important food items such as potatoes, tomatoes, string beans, eggs and chicken were large enough to permit us to sell to other institutions. We were able to can and otherwise handle these products with a minimum of waste which we feel was as important as the production.

Present plans for 1944 are for essentially the same acreages of crops as in 1943 with increases in winter wheat, ensilage corn, potatoes, and a 5 acre planting of field corn for test purposes. In addition, we are going to attempt to improve the hay fields as some are badly run down. To aid in this work the Agricultural Conservation agency has allotted 181 tons of lime and 17 tons of super-phosphate. It is a question whether we shall be able to bring this about before running into a year of low hay production. Increasing acreages of other crops necessarily reduces the hay field acreages and higher production of hay per acre is the only answer to this problem. While the labor situation appears serious at the

present time, we nevertheless plan to start the farm program as outlined with the idea in mind that labor will be available when required.

RELIGION

Religious services have been conducted each Sunday. Our Protestant Chaplain, Reverend Harold H. Rogers was granted a leave of absence in November as he has accepted a call to a pastorate in Fairhaven. We have been fortunate in having visiting clergy conduct the services in his absence.

Rev. Michael J. Danahy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, submits the following report:

"I herein submit my annual report as Roman Catholic Chaplain of the State Farm for the year ending December 31, 1943.

At first, as always, I am pleased to be able to say that Superintendent James E. Warren and all associated with him at the institution, have given me every aid in making our work at the Farm increasingly successful.

My Reverend assistants, D. Vincent McCarthy, Daniel O'Leary, Peter F. Bartula, the Fathers of the Divine Word of Island Creek - and neighboring clergy deserve my special thanks.

Summary of services: Holy Mass was celebrated in the Prison Chapel and in the Defective Delinquent Girls' Chapel every Sunday and in the Asylum Chapel on a convenient day each month. Appropriate sermons were given at these services.

After services, and at other times as requested by inmates, interviews were given and advice within our province. Many letters of relatives regarding spiritual affairs of inmates were answered.

On each Sunday, Confession and Holy Communion were administered to an average of forty inmates.



The Last Sacraments to the seriously ill were given to 70.

Funeral services conducted numbered 8.

At Christmas time and Easter there was a general reception of the Sacraments, of which about five hundred availed themselves.

We have also supplied excellent reading matter and I know many showed appreciation.

Finally, our hope is that this year will continue spiritually successful."

Episcopal services and special class for instruction have been conducted weekly by Reverend Harry E. Goll.

As in the past years, the Salvation Army devoted one Sunday in March known as Prison Sunday. Services were conducted by a group of Salvationists from Brockton.

Rabbi Hyman Routtenberg of Somerville continues to care for the religious needs of our Hebrew population monthly.

Attendance at religious service is voluntary, not compulsory. The chaplains and visiting clergymen are always ready and willing to comfort those who seek the solution of spiritual problems. Many interviews are held throughout the year, and contacts made with the family at the request of the inmate.

#### MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT

Because of the scarcity of materials available for civilian purposes, only limited major repairs were possible during the year. Roofs were renewed over D and E buildings, and other roofs were repaired in the prison department, the prison hospital, the male defective delinquent department, the grain storage loft building, the storeroom and a few farm buildings.

A concrete subway was constructed between the inmates' kitchen and the mechanics' kitchen. New concrete floors, partitions and troughs were constructed in the main piggery and other work was done where alterations and repairs were necessary.

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Painting materials were difficult to obtain and we have been unable to carry out our program for the repainting and the redecorating of our many buildings. However, work has been confined to essential repairs.

#### DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSANE

The medical director reports as follows: "The daily census of the Bridgewater State Hospital December 31, 1942 was 876. There were 60 admissions during the year of which 23 were first admissions, 28 readmissions, and 9 were transfers from other institutions for the insane. On this date, there was one patient out on visit. The 60 admissions added to the daily census, which as previously stated was 876, plus the patient out on visit, totals 937 which is the number on books during the year. A total of 69 patients were discharged during the year, 19 as recovered, 3 as improved, 4 as unimproved, 6 as without psychosis, and 37 died. The number of patients actually remaining in the institution on December 31, 1943 was 867 with 1 out on visit. The total on the books on this date was 868.

This last year has been a most difficult year in every way. We have been short of doctors, short of officers and short of clerical help for a good part of the year.

"It has been difficult to keep up with the thirty-five day cases that have been committed to us from State Prison, Massachusetts Reformatory, State Prison Colony and the courts. Of course we are unable to control the commitments from the courts, but I feel that those coming from the other prisons in the state should be sent to us under Section 100, which really in itself is an observation commitment, but allows us to keep them until such time as I feel they should be sent back to the institution from which they came. Of course I have to have the consent of the Mental Commissioner in each of these cases. Thirty-five days is a very short time in some instances to work up a case and feel sure that the patient is not



going to return within a short time after he is sent back to the institution from which he came. Many times these cases come to us and just a change seems to do something to them; their reactions become normal for a period, and of course we are likely to make mistakes in these cases, therefore a longer period of observation would help us tremendously in deciding just what to do with these cases.

"The officer shortage for the entire year has been more acute than ever before. We are fortunate in having many old men who are willing to work overtime on their days off for time and one-half for overtime. This is the only thing that has prevented us from locking up a great many men during the day. Dr. Gould and myself are absolutely unable to keep up with the work as it comes in. However, we are doing the very best we can and shall continue to carry on as long as is necessary.

"We are doing everything that is possible to obtain extra men for the coming year, but they come in very slowly. We have had to hire men who are more advanced in years, and of course we are taking a chance that some of them may be injured in this work, which is dangerous for everybody at all times. We must think of the safety of the institution and do whatever we feel necessary to overcome the dangers that might occur.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

"I still feel the need of the hospital-type of bed, and if possible think we should obtain as many as possible during the next year, but with priorities on things, and the many calls of the government in this great war, I feel it is doubtful if we shall be able to purchase them.

"Our big yard, which our patients use for sports, should have something done to it. I feel that if this could be cemented and the cement colored green, it would do away with the dust nuisance

and the mud nuisance and we would be better able to keep our wards in much better conditions.

"We still are in need of a full-time social worker. I hope that after the war we shall be able to obtain such <sup>a</sup> person and one who will be able to devote his entire time to the needs of the Hospital for the Insane.

"There is a great need for more doctors.

"During the past few years many types of shock treatment have been instituted in other institutions for certain well selected types of Dementia Praecox as an aid in hastening a recovery. I have been slow in taking up with this idea as I felt the insulin and metrazol were much too severe on the patient for anybody to try. However, electric shock treatment seems to be doing a good job and this institution should have the electrical apparatus to install this type of treatment. I recommend strongly that we purchase the apparatus to do this."

#### CANTEEN

The Canteen continues to function in a satisfactory manner, and the expenditure of the profits is made in accordance with our policy to purchase "luxuries" for the inmates and for the employees.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

During the year we shipped approximately 6,200 cribbage boards and 100 checker boards to the men in the Armed Forces. Many letters of appreciation have been received from the officers having charge of recreation hours of both Army and Navy personnel.

#### PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The induction and enlistment of a large number of our employees into the Armed Forces during the year has created a problem of serious concern to this institution. It is practically impossible to secure replacements. Plans were formulated with the Selective



Service officials by the Department of Correction to declare officers "essential" and deferment was requested. A number of retired employees were re-hired for the duration. A state of emergency has been declared in our various departments and employees are working overtime in order to cover all positions.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

No new recommendations will be made until those suggested in the past few years can be given consideration.

#### CONCLUSIONS

My appreciation is extended to all who, in any way, assisted in spreading a seed of good-will and encouragement to the unfortunates who are confined here. Miscellaneous donations and gifts of magazines, fruit, cards, and books are gratefully acknowledged.

To the employees who have labored long hours during the present emergency, I wish to convey my thanks for their spirit of loyalty to the Commonwealth and to the institution. I also extend my appreciation to each and every employee for his or her cooperation during the year.

And once more, Commissioner, it is my pleasure to express my appreciation to you and your staff for willingness at all times to give counsel when sought.

Respectfully submitted,

James E. Warren  
Superintendent

Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for State PrisonIndustries, June 30, 1943 (date).

INDUSTRIES	Raw Materials	Finished Goods	Machinery and Equipment	Total
Clothing	36,285.36	22,492.50	638.40	59,416.26
Foundry	3,789.49	16,425.60	1,368.40	21,583.49
Metal	44,566.24	15,411.69	6,012.60	65,990.53
Printing	268.02	-	1,890.40	2,158.42
Shoe	18,297.60	17,830.73	2,205.46	38,333.79
Underwear	18,625.78	20,691.64	3,075.27	42,392.69
Totals	121,832.49	92,852.16	15,190.53	229,875.18

THE PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL ITEMS OF  
THIS REPORT ARE IN AGREEMENT  
WITH THE COMPTROLLER'S BOOKS.

DATE

CHECKED BY

COMPTROLLER



## Financial Statement of the Industries of the State Prison

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From December 1, 1942

June 30, 1943  
To ~~November 30,~~

INDUSTRIES	Dr.				Cr.				BALANCES	
	Dec. 1, 1942		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	June 30, 1943 <del>Nov. 30,</del>		Total Credits	Gain	Loss
	Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand			
Brush Dept.	-	37.54	-	37.54	-	37.54	-	37.54	-	
Clothing Dept.	57,185.65	4,446.16	24,295.63	85,927.44	28,622.30	1,417.66	59,416.26	89,456.22	3,528.78	
Concrete Dept.	-	1,268.74	-	1,268.74	-	1,268.74	-	1,268.74	-	
Foundry Dept.	12,264.40	5,176.91	21,574.53	39,015.84	19,260.79	3,074.82	21,583.49	43,919.10	4,903.26	
Mattress Dept.	-	312.40	-	312.40	-	312.40	-	312.40	-	
Metal Dept.	74,401.21	5,326.43	13,532.16	93,259.80	25,055.86	3,668.93	65,990.53	94,715.32	1,455.52	
Printing Dept.	2,316.39	1,224.37	8,359.87	11,900.63	7,456.01	834.01	2,158.42	10,448.44	-	1,452.19
Shoe Dept.	52,045.26	8,746.66	31,213.14	92,005.06	40,812.72	9,556.96	38,333.79	88,703.47	-	3,301.59
Underwear Dept.	56,517.58	11,005.20	19,078.25	86,601.03	46,353.96	4,193.09	42,392.69	92,939.74	6,338.71	
Totals	254,730.49	37,544.41	118,053.58	410,328.48	167,561.54	24,364.15	229,875.18	421,800.97	16,226.27	4,753.78
				RECAPITULATION				Net Gain		11,472.49

(1)

Dr.		Cr.	
Stock on hand December 1, 1942	254,730.49	Received during year 1943 <i>the seven months period.</i>	167,561.54
Outstanding Accounts "	37,544.41	Outstanding Accounts June 30, 1943	24,364.15
Payments	118,053.58	Stock on hand June 30, 1943	229,875.18
Balance	<u>11,472.49</u>		
	421,800.97		<u>421,800.97</u>

(1) Includes \$1897.35 previous yrs. income

Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for State Prison Colony

Industries, June 30, 1943 (date).

INDUSTRIES	Raw Materials	Finished Goods	Machinery and Equipment	Total
Brush	\$ 7,542.23	\$ 1,933.07	\$ 2,469.65	\$ 11,944.95
Clothing	36,469.08	5,599.81	5,990.83	48,059.72
Concrete	12,865.62	15,362.61	4,475.36	32,703.59
Mattress	12,978.45	1,852.84	3,885.76	18,717.05
Metal	41,444.17	10,182.98	22,992.48	74,619.63
Tobacco	16,148.03	1,943.08	14,682.33	32,773.44
	\$127,447.58	\$ 36,874.39	\$ 54,496.41	\$ 218,818.38

THE PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL ITEMS OF  
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WITH THE COMPTROLLER'S BOOKS.  
4/9/45  
DATE J.D. MacDonald  
CHECKED BY  
Francis V. Lang  
COMPTROLLER



Financial Statement of the Industries of the State Prison Colony

98

From December 1, 1942

June 30, 1943

To ~~November 30,~~

INDUSTRIES	DR.				CR.				BALANCES	
	Dec. 1, 1942		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	June 30, 1943 <del>Nov. 30,</del>		Total Credits	Gain	Loss
	Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand			
Brush	\$ 13,795.70	\$ 1,915.99	\$ 12,391.65	\$ 28,103.34	\$ 14,401.51	\$ 4,499.74	\$ 11,944.95	\$ 30,846.20	\$ 2,742.86	
Clothing	44,239.65	14,113.20	24,158.33	82,511.18	34,835.93	6,642.45	48,059.72	89,538.10	7,026.92	
Concrete	23,055.26	5,152.88	21,374.79	49,582.93	12,683.40	4,721.50	32,703.59	50,108.49	525.56	
Mattress	24,205.79	7,929.45	22,078.81	54,214.05	38,037.78	5,068.48	18,717.05	61,823.31	7,609.26	(1)
Metal	55,565.50	6,839.35	41,740.88	104,145.73	28,985.65	5,146.91	74,619.63	108,752.19	4,606.46	
Tobacco	30,006.72	996.34	18,682.13	49,685.19	16,294.25	3,238.78	32,773.44	52,306.47	2,621.28	(1)
Totals	\$190,868.62	\$ 36,947.21	\$140,426.59	\$ 368,242.42	\$145,238.52	\$ 29,317.86	\$218,818.38	\$ 393,374.76	\$25,132.34	

RECAPITULATION

Dr.  
Stock on Hand, December 1, 1942  
Outstanding Accounts, December 1, 1942  
Payments  
Balance

\$ 190,868.62  
36,947.21  
140,426.59  
25,132.34  
\$ 393,374.76

Received during seven months' period  
Outstanding Accounts, June 30, 1943  
Stock on Hand, June 30, 1943

\$ 145,238.52  
29,317.86  
218,818.38  
\$ 393,374.76

(1) Mattress Tobacco  
Transfer H. & E. \$7609.26 \$ 2621.28  
Financial Report 13.53 13.53  
\$7622.79 \$ 2607.75



Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for Massachusetts Reformatory  
Industries, June 30, 1943 (date).

INDUSTRIES	Raw Materials	Finished Goods	Machinery and Equipment	Total
Cloth Department	40,983.47	31,234.32	9,025.29	81,243.08
Furniture Department	44,469.88	16,747.67	2,526.85	63,744.40
Totals	85,453.35	47,981.99	11,552.14	144,987.48

THE PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL ITEMS OF  
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WITH THE COMPTROLLER'S BOOKS.  
4/9/45 J.D. MacDonald  
DATE CHECKED BY  
Francis X. Long  
COMPTROLLER



Financial Statement of the Industries of the Mass. Reformatory

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From December 1, 1942 To June 30, 1943

INDUSTRIES	DR.				CR.				BALANCES	
	Dec. 1, 1942		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	June 30, 1943 Nov. 30,		Total Credits	Gain	Loss
	Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand			
Cloth	65,060.70	* 16,904.79	52,466.75	154,454.24	62,199.16	13,789.64	61,243.06	157,232.06	2,777.64	
Furniture	63,267.54	* 16,606.34	56,646.32	136,520.20	52,872.55	23,049.60	63,744.40	141,666.55	5,146.35	
Auto Repair		97.25	416.64	513.89	700.91	89.51		790.42	276.53	
Printing		12.25	8.53	20.78	70.05	10.00		80.05	59.27	
Totals	148,348.24	* 33,620.63	109,540.24	291,509.11	115,842.67	36,938.95	144,987.46	299,769.10	8,259.99	
	* 54.33	Charged off as uncollectible by Attorney General								

RECAPITULATION

DR.			CR.		
Stock on Hand, Dec., 1, 1942		\$ 148,348.24	Received during seven months' period		\$ 115,842.67
Outstanding Accounts Dec. 1, 1942		33,620.63	Outstanding Accounts June 30, 1943		36,938.95
Payments		109,540.24	Stock on Hand June 30, 1943		144,987.46
Balance		8,259.99			
Totals		<u>\$ 299,769.10</u>			<u>\$ 299,769.10</u>





Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for Reformatory for Women  
Industries, June 30, 1943 (date).

INDUSTRIES	Raw Materials	Finished Goods	Machinery and Equipment	Total
Flag	4640.75	808.69	148.38	5597.82
Knitting	5314.05	12012.60	693.78	18020.43
Sewing	30142.54	3473.88	1572.37	35188.79
Canning	2053.90			2053.90
Poultry		335.96	1790.60	2126.56
	42151.24	16631.13	4205.13	62987.50

THE PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL ITEMS OF  
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WITH THE COMPTROLLER'S BOOKS.

4/9/45  
DATE

J. D. MacDonald  
CHECKED BY

COMPTROLLER



# Financial Statement of the Industries of the Reformatory for Women

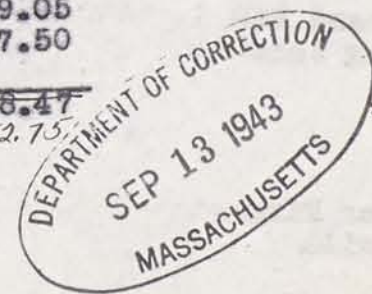
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From December 1, 1942 To ~~November 30,~~ June 30, 1943

INDUSTRIES	DR.				CR.				BALANCES	
	Dec. 1, 1942		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	June 30, 1943 <del>Nov. 30,</del>		Total Credits	Gain	Loss
	Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand			
Canning	1594.50	269.34	2213.91	4077.75	3529.84	260.15	2053.90	5843.89	1766.14	
Knitting	19659.18	3477.09	12034.26	35170.53	18065.60	3668.29	18020.43	39754.32	4583.79	
Needle Trade **	45475.19	*19014.70	76818.48	141308.37	100499.77 <sup>504.05</sup>	23425.23	40786.61	164711.61 <sup>589</sup>	23408.84 <sup>752</sup>	
Poultry	2401.69	4048.63	16277.72	22728.04	18526.71	5285.38	2126.56	25938.65	3210.61	
	<u>69130.56</u>	<u>26809.76</u>	<u>107344.37</u>	<u>203284.69</u>	<u>140621.92<sup>6.20(1)</sup></u>	<u>32639.05</u>	<u>62987.50</u>	<u>236248.47<sup>52.75</sup></u>	<u>32963.78<sup>8.06</sup></u>	
*Adjusted by JE#42	.31									
*Adjusted by JE#32	4.28									

## RECAPITULATION

DR.		CR.	
Stock on hand Dec 1, 1942	69130.56	Receipts during the year	140621.92
Outstanding Accounts	26809.76	Outstanding Accounts	32639.05
Payments	107344.37	Stock on hand June 30, 1943	62987.50
Balance	<u>32963.78<sup>8.06</sup></u>		<u>236248.47<sup>52.75</sup></u>
Gain as per Financial Report	<u>32968.06</u>		
Gain herewith	<u>32963.78</u>		
1) Includes #4.28 prior year refund			
Difference	<u>4.28</u>		
	Prior Yr. Inc.		





The Highest and the Lowest Number of Prisoners Employed in Each Industry  
in the State Institutions during the Seven Months ending June 30, 1943

INDUSTRIES	<u>State Institutions</u>							
	State Prison		State Prison Colony		Massachusetts Reformatory		Reformatory for Women	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Automobile Repair	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	-
Brush	-	-	65	34	-	-	-	-
Cloth and Blankets	-	-	-	-	294	241	-	-
Clothing	78	69	91	80	-	-	-	-
Concrete	-	-	29	23	-	-	-	-
Foundry	73	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture	-	-	-	-	122	95	-	-
Knitting	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	19
Mattress	-	-	44	20	-	-	-	-
Metal	63	56	84	71	-	-	-	-
Needle Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	47
Poultry	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	9
Printing	37	31	-	-	8	3	-	-
Shoe	117	104	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	-	-	32	25	-	-	-	-
Underwear	130	106	-	-	-	-	-	-



Financial Statement of Each Industry in the Jails and Houses of Correction, together with the Highest and Lowest Number of Prisoners Employed Thereon, during the Year ending December 31, 1943

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION	Industries	DR.				CR.			BALANCES		Dec. 31, 1943		Number of Prisoners Employed		
		Jan. 1, 1943		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	Dec. 31, 1943		Gain	Loss	Number of Sentenced Prisoners	Number Employed on Industries	Highest	Lowest	Average
		Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand							
Billerica	Brush Mat	\$18,510.07 5,779.48	\$2,073.50 207.77	\$8,715.91 2,525.80	\$29,299.48 8,513.05	\$12,965.19 1,136.79	\$1,457.09 86.25	\$18,262.76 5,664.37	\$32,685.04 6,887.41	\$3,385.56 -	\$1,625.64 -	- 22	32 4	18 -	25 2
Totals		\$24,289.55	\$2,281.27	\$11,241.71	\$37,812.53	\$14,101.98	\$1,543.34	\$23,927.13	\$39,572.45	\$1,759.92		153	36	18	27
Deer Island	Clothing Poultry Shoe	\$1,538.95 7,908.80 364.20	\$218.75 4,983.22 1,179.00	\$6,809.32 21,400.31 6,151.60	\$8,567.02 34,292.33 7,694.80	\$7,159.03 26,638.80 4,309.75	\$2,208.15 5,450.46 575.00	\$118.50 4,961.00 548.60	\$9,485.68 37,050.26 5,433.35	\$918.66 2,757.93 -	-- -- 2,261.45	- 27 30	39 37 34	22 19 21	29 28 28
Totals		\$9,811.95	\$6,380.97	\$34,361.23	\$50,554.15	\$38,107.58	\$8,233.61	\$5,628.10	\$51,969.29	\$1,415.14	--	438	110	62	85
Greenfield	Chair Caning	\$491.56	\$23.90	\$17.00	\$532.46	\$298.43	\$1.75	\$471.28	\$771.46	239.00	--	44	-	-	-
Lawrence	Chair Caning	115.00	-	18.22	133.22	27.50	-	50.00	77.50	-	55.72	-	1	1	1
Northampton	Chair Caning	256.95	57.60	-	314.55	668.15	51.25	151.23	870.63	556.08	--	17	9	2	5
Salem	Chair Caning	75.00	128.75	81.90	285.65	282.25	22.50	75.00	379.75	94.10	--	63	1	-	1
Worcester	Chair Caning	240.00	-	-	240.00	38.01	-	225.00	263.01	23.01	--	98	3	3	3

Manufacturing done at this institution, but all cash handled at House of Correction, Cambridge.



How Prisoners were occupied in the State Prison, the State Prison Colony, the Massachusetts Reformatory, the Reformatory for Women and the State Farm on June 30, 1943

EMPLOYMENTS	Totals	State Prison	State Prison Colony	Massachusetts Reformatory	Reformatory for Women	State Farm
<b>On Productive Industries</b>						
Automobile repair	8	-	-	8	-	-
Brush	35	-	35	-	-	-
Cloth and blankets	275	-	-	275	-	-
Clothing	160	74	86	-	-	-
Concrete	30	-	30	-	-	-
Foundry	63	63	-	-	-	-
Furniture	102	-	-	102	-	-
Knitting	16	-	-	-	16	-
Mattress	24	-	24	-	-	-
Metal	145	60	85	-	-	-
Needle trades	46	-	-	-	46	-
Poultry	18	-	-	-	18	-
Printing	40	35	-	5	-	-
Shoe	108	108	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	20	-	20	-	-	-
Underwear	130	130	-	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>On Miscellaneous Work</b>						
Barbers	19	6	5	4	-	4
Blacksmiths, pipers, tinsmiths, etc.	18	-	-	-	-	18
Carpenters, masons and helpers	30	9	-	18	-	3
Clerks	13	-	-	7	-	6
Cobblers	5	-	-	5	-	-
Construction	7	-	7	-	-	-
Firemen	12	12	-	-	-	-
Gardeners	58	2	-	23	13	20
Hospital attendants and nurses	143	8	25	7	66	37
Houseworkers, sweepers, etc.	223	5	46	29	69	74
Machinists	12	5	-	-	-	7
Painters	14	-	-	9	-	5
Printers	7	-	7	-	-	-
Repair men	49	-	38	-	-	11
Runners and waiters	65	37	-	4	-	24
Stablemen	42	-	-	-	-	42
Teamsters	17	-	-	-	-	17
Yard hands, etc.	73	40	-	33	-	-
In dairy	12	-	-	-	12	-
In dining room	91	-	-	28	25	38
In Engineer's department	106	13	20	24	-	49
In kitchen	181	38	45	23	25	50
In laundry	174	33	30	28	28	55
In library and Educational Department	18	5	6	5	-	2
In poultry plant	18	-	-	-	-	18
In sewing room for institution	33	-	-	23	9	1
In storehouse	17	10	-	1	-	6
In farming, reclaiming land, and in repair and care of public institutions	388	-	112	87	25	164
Out working for the day	2	-	-	-	2	-
Miscellaneous	82	-	60	-	22	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>651</b>
<b>Not at Work</b>						
Confined to cells, detention room, strong room, etc.	36	15	9	5	6	1
In band and drill sergeants	20	-	-	20	-	-
In hospital for treatment	144	2	30	2	15	95
In Trade Schools for instruction	37	-	-	37	-	-
Unemployed (including the aged, infirm, etc. not under Doctor's care)	65	-	-	-	-	65
Unassigned	153	-	4	77	27	45
<b>Totals</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>206</b>
<b>RECAPITULATION</b>						
On productive industries	1,220	470	280	390	80	-
On miscellaneous work	1,929	223	401	358	296	651
Not at work	455	17	43	141	48	206
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,604</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>857</b>

<sup>1</sup> Does not include 9 in school all day.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include 40 indentured and 1 in hospital outside.



## Number of Prisoners Engaged upon Industries in All the Prisons on June 30, 1943

INDUSTRIES	Totals	State Prison	State Prison Colony	Massa- chusetts Reform- atory	Reform- atory for Women	Jails and Houses of Cor- rection
Automobile repair	8	-	-	8	-	-
Brush	56	-	35	-	-	21
Chair caning	14	-	-	-	-	14
Cloth and blankets	275	-	-	275	-	-
Clothing	190	74	86	-	-	30
Concrete	30	-	30	-	-	-
Foundry	63	63	-	-	-	-
Furniture	102	-	-	102	-	-
Knitting	16	-	-	-	16	-
Mat	1	-	-	-	-	1
Mattress	24	-	24	-	-	-
Metal	145	60	85	-	-	-
Needle trades	46	-	-	-	46	-
Poultry	39	-	-	-	18	21
Printing	40	35	-	5	-	-
Shoe	133	108	-	-	-	25
Tobacco	20	-	20	-	-	-
Underwear	130	130	-	-	-	-
Totals	1,332	470	280	390	80	112



Statement Showing Sales from Certain Penal Institutions to Institutions and the Market,  
Respectively, during the Seven Months Ending June 30, 1943 and the year ending December 31, 1943<sup>1</sup>

INSTITUTIONS	Totals	Sales to Institutions	Sales in the Market
State Prison	\$152,484.03	\$146,183.63	\$6,300.40
State Prison Colony	135,496.40	132,697.41	2,798.99
Massachusetts Reformatory	121,160.99	112,952.50	8,208.49
Reformatory for Women	146,451.21	142,559.91	3,891.30
Totals	\$555,592.63	\$534,393.45	\$21,199.18
Billerica House of Correction	\$13,364.05	\$13,023.42	\$340.63
Deer Island House of Correction	41,022.22	38,342.53	2,679.69
Lawrence House of Correction	27.50	--	27.50
Totals	\$54,413.77	\$51,365.95	\$3,047.82
Greenfield House of Correction	276.28	--	276.28
Northampton House of Correction	668.15	--	668.15
Salem House of Correction	176.00	--	176.00
Worcester House of Correction	38.01	--	38.01
Totals	\$1,158.44	--	\$1,158.44
Grand Total	\$611,164.84	\$585,759.40	\$25,405.44

<sup>1</sup>Sales from State institutions are reported for seven months ending June 30, 1943; sales from County institutions are reported for the year ending December 31, 1943.